

no 9336. 1-10-195



GIVEN BY

ps. 1-6
**INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN—Part 1
(DETROIT—Education)**

**HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION**

APRIL 30, MAY 3, AND 4, 1954

**Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities
INCLUDING INDEX**



3871
**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1954**

April 5, 1955
*9385.4A197
pts. 1-6



COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HAROLD H. VELDE, Illinois, *Chairman*

BERNARD W. KEARNEY, New York

DONALD L. JACKSON, California

T CLARDY, Michigan

ORDON H. SCHERER, Ohio

FRANCIS E. WALTER, Pennsylvania

MORGAN M. MOULDER, Missouri

CLYDE DOYLE, California

JAMES B. FRAZIER, Jr., Tennessee

ROBERT L. KUNZIG, *Counsel*

FRANK S. TAVENNER, Jr., *Counsel*

THOMAS W. BEALE, Sr., *Chief Clerk*

RAPHAEL I. NIXON, *Director of Research*

COURTNEY E. OWENS, *Acting Chief Investigator*

CONTENTS

April 30, 1954, testimony of—	Page
Lawrence R. Klein.....	4991
Francis Martin Daly, Jr.....	5002
May 3, 1954, testimony of—	
Gerald I. Harrison.....	5012
Irving Stein.....	5036
Sidney W. Graber.....	5049
Harold Rosen.....	5052
Tom Ellis Bryant.....	5057
George Miller.....	5063
Blanche Northwood.....	5070
May 4, 1954, Shirley Rapoport.....	5081
Index.....	i

PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together, with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 83D CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1953

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American Activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time, investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN—PART 1 (Detroit—Education)

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1954

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Detroit, Michigan.

EXECUTIVE SESSION ¹

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to recess, at 10:05 in room 1786, Hotel Fort Shelby, Hon. Kit Clardy (acting chairman), presiding.

Committee member present: Representative Kit Clardy.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Donald T. Appell and W. Jackson Jones, investigators.

Mr. CLARDY. The hearing will resume. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. KLEIN. I do.

Mr. CLARDY. Be seated.

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE R. KLEIN

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. KLEIN. Lawrence R. Klein.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Klein, it is the practice of the committee to advise every witness that they have the right to consult counsel during the course of testimony if they so desire. I note that you do not have counsel with you, so I assume you are willing to proceed without counsel.

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Klein?

Mr. KLEIN. Omaha, Nebr., September 14, 1920.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your formal educational training has been?

Mr. KLEIN. I have high-school graduation, 2 years at Los Angeles City College, 2 years at University of California, Berkeley, with a bachelor of arts; and approximately 2 years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, doctor of philosophy.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you receive your master's degree—

Mr. KLEIN. No master's degree.

¹ Released by the committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you receive a master's degree in Los Angeles?

Mr. KLEIN. I did not receive a master's degree anywhere. Los Angeles was one of the California junior colleges and gave some degree which is not well recognized. I forget the name of it.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you receive your bachelor of arts degree from the University of California?

Mr. KLEIN. In 1942, the spring of 1942.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you receive your doctor's degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology?

Mr. KLEIN. The fall of 1944.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the nature of your employment since the fall of 1944?

Mr. KLEIN. I worked as a research assistant at the Cowles Commission for Research and Economics at the University of Chicago directly after I left Massachusetts Tech. Part of that time, one of those years, I was a fellow of the Social Science Research Council. That must have been the academic year 1945-46. Then I left the Cowles Commission in June 1947 and went as a consultant to the Canadian Government for the summer months, and in the fall of 1947 I was a fellow of the Social Science Research Council again and traveled for a year, and then in the fall of 1948 I was a research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research, and I held that for 2 years, but in the fall of 1949 I also was a research associate of the survey research center of the University of Michigan.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your employment in the fall of 1949?

Mr. KLEIN. I had a joint appointment during that year. I was partially employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research, continuing from previously, and partially by the survey research center of the University of Michigan.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain so employed?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I have continued the University of Michigan appointment which currently runs, and the national bureau appointment terminated a year later. That would be the fall of 1950, and at the University of Michigan I took on added duties in lecturing on economics, which I hold now.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever engage in the work of an instructor at the Samuel Adams School?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was that?

Mr. KLEIN. It must have been the fall of 1944.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was in Boston, was it not?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the circumstances under which you became employed as an instructor at the Samuel Adams School?

Mr. KLEIN. I was first associated with a predecessor of the Samuel Adams School called the Labor School of Boston or Greater Boston, I am not sure of the exact title. I didn't teach there. I was the chairman of a series of lectures, about 1 a month or 2 a month, which ran in the spring of the year preceding the opening of the Samuel Adams School. The Samuel Adams School opened in the fall, and I think it was more or less a continuation of the other school, although on a much larger scale, and I simply continued that association and gave the course—I taught at the Samuel Adams School.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was the Samuel Adams School a reorganization of the Labor School of Boston, continuing with the same organizational setup; that is, the same official directors and faculty?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I think the Samuel Adams School was much larger; so it had many new persons associated with it, had different quarters. I don't know very much about what went on at this Labor School of Boston because I went there only for the sessions that I chaired and never saw it, and I don't know what they did other nights of the week if they did anything. I went only one certain night. Now, at the Samuel Adams School it was on a much larger scale with many courses and many faculty people. But I think it must have had the same director because I was asked to teach at the Samuel Adams School as a consequence of having been associated with the Labor School in Boston.

Mr. TAVENNER. What I am trying to ascertain is whether or not the operation of the Samuel Adams School was virtually the operation of the Labor School of Boston but under a different name?

Mr. KLEIN. They taught much more.

Mr. TAVENNER. And that the essential difference was the change in name rather than a change in management and control?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I don't think the management and control necessarily changed, but the scope changed very much, and I am sure that the Samuel Adams School being on a bigger scale required more people to manage it, so it must have had new registrars and new secretarial facilities; they had new offices. The Labor School of Boston was a very informal affair.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the circumstances under which you were employed originally at the Labor School of Boston?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, as I recall, 1 day some men at MIT whom I knew—and I think they were probably people whom I knew in the teachers union at MIT—the teachers union at MIT was small, but I remember Struik was the head of it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that Prof. Dirk Struik?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes. And Levinson was in it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall his first name?

Mr. KLEIN. Harold, Harold Freeman. They knew me from the Teachers Union. There weren't people around MIT at the time except military students were mainly in the military, and the faculty was very much depleted. I think they wanted somebody quickly to take over the chairmanship of this course, and I was in the economics department. They knew me—and I don't know which one—I suspect it was Struik, but I couldn't say for sure. Somebody asked me if I would take over this chairmanship, and I think whoever asked me to do that was somehow in contact with the Labor School.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Levinson¹ appeared as a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities and admitted his former Communist Party membership. Were you aware when you were at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that Mr. Levinson was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. No. I knew that he was interested in economics because he was a mathematician. I took many courses in the department of mathematics and had a lot of discussions with him, and he

¹ Date of Norman Levinson's testimony referred to was April 23, 1953. See Communist Methods of Infiltration, Education — Part 4, p. 1073.

was interested in Marxist economics, and that is all I knew about him. I had many discussions with him on the subject, but I don't know at all about his affiliations.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you observe while at the Labor School of Boston or at the Samuel Adams School the exertion of any influence or control by the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. No, not anything I could identify. The only indication would be they didn't like very well the course I was teaching, and I don't know, other than an inference, I guess, on my part, that it was not traditional Marxist thinking, but I don't know of any official relationship with the Communist Party or any other organization. I simply gave my course, saw my students. I would say that the people in my class, as I recall, argued a lot, and some of them may have been Marxists, some of them may have been Communists, I don't know, and as far as the director of the school is concerned, I couldn't say.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say the course was not well received by the management of the school during the period you were teaching it. Does that apply to both the Labor School of Boston and the Samuel Adams School?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, at the Labor School of Boston I didn't teach; I just was chairman, and I couldn't say.

Mr. TAVENNER. From whom did the criticism of originate?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, there was a woman, I don't know her name, who was more or less the business manager. I think she was also the same one who did the dirty work—by "dirty work" I mean all the arranging and seating of schedules and classes and getting people there and registering students. She came to one of my lectures one night, sat in, and afterwards said something that I wasn't giving material that was sufficiently basic, and I wasn't quite sure what she meant except I was of the impression that she thought that I wasn't teaching Marxist economics, but that is only an inference. She didn't like what I was teaching.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give her title more definitely?

Mr. KLEIN. Oh, I don't know what her title would be. If I would describe it, I would say she was the business manager.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you affiliated in any manner with the Communist Party at that time other than your teaching at this school?

Mr. KLEIN. I had no affiliation with the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at a later date assume work in Chicago?

Mr. KLEIN. Professional work?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your professional work at that time in Chicago?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I had the task of—which problem I am still working on—of building a mathematical model of the United States economy and getting statistical estimates of this mathematical structure.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you in Chicago engaged in that type of work?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I left Massachusetts Tech during the fall of 1944, went directly to Chicago and stayed there until June 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. During that period of time did you resume any of your work in teaching?

Mr. KLEIN. Are you referring to the teaching at the Samuel Adams School?

Mr. TAVENNER. I mean teaching in any school.

Mr. KLEIN. Well, you see I taught courses to undergraduates at MIT also. I was a teaching fellow or the equivalent thereof, and I didn't continue that at Chicago. I was purely engaged in research, but I did continue in a sense the teaching at the Samuel Adams School in that. I taught at the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over what period of time did you teach in the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I suppose it began a few months after I arrived in Chicago. That would probably be early 1945. I gave some courses—I gave odd courses there, and I didn't have any regular schedule. I suppose I gave some in 1946. Now I don't know if I gave any in 1947, too, before I left Chicago. I think most of that must have been during the years 1945 and 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of the courses that you conducted in the Abraham Lincoln School?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, at the time I talked on the issues of the day, courses on the issues of the day, which were price control, the meaning of the Bretton Woods Agreement on International Trade, the full employment bill as it was then discussed at the time for postwar economic planning, and the Beveridge plan and the United States counterpart which would have been one of the social-security bills that was being considered. Sometime I may have discussed also things like Dumbarton Oaks or the San Francisco Conference, but they were mainly on current issues of the day, and the course I gave in Boston was similar to that, but I also gave some sort of analysis of the theory underlying the economy which as economists we would call the Keynesian theory of employment and gave some of the same material, I am sure, at the Abraham Lincoln School. I also gave lectures, not to a regular school, but I would get a call from the school that they had something in the neighborhood somewhere in the Chicago area and they lacked an instructor for that night, would I take it over. I was free sometime I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the circumstances under which you took part in the teaching of courses at the Abraham Lincoln School?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I simply got a phone call one day from a man there. I think his name is Henry Noyes, and he laid out the course or told me, "Would you teach such-and-such a thing or what would you suggest teaching," and he had a balance between economics and politics and language and other courses and asked me what I would contribute to this. I don't know how he called me, but I suspect it was because I taught at the Samuel Adams School. He asked me to teach, and I gave these courses.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you paid for the work?

Mr. KLEIN. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did anything occur during the period of your work with the Abraham Lincoln School to indicate Communist influences were being exerted there?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, one thing is evident—well, two things. One of the directors or codirectors of the school was generally believed to be a Communist, William Patterson. The other thing is that after 1946 or so the teaching changed because the Communist policy changed, and

there was an emphasis at one time on things like Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco—well, I am not sure of the exact date—things of the nature of Dumbarton Oaks and the San Francisco Conference, and then this sort of thing was dropped at the school, but this is as much as I know about the Communist influence.

Mr. TAVENNER. Would you explain a little more definitely, please, what you mean by the teaching changing. Do you mean that it changed in accordance with the change in the Communist Party line generally?

Mr. KLEIN. Generally, yes. That is to say, when I first came there, there was a great emphasis on teaching courses—as I recall, it was just around the time of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, and there were materials available, pamphlets and things which students took up, and then courses like that were discontinued. I suppose that could be obtained, inferred, by studying the catalog and looking at courses offered.

Mr. TAVENNER. You noticed, did you, a difference in approach by the management of the school to current problems?

Mr. KLEIN. Only in that respect.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you become a member of the Communist Party during the period of your teaching at this school, the Abraham Lincoln School?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the circumstances under which that occurred?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I am not sure whether the direct line is through the Abraham Lincoln School or through the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, of which I was a member, but they both occurred at the same time, and one night after a meeting, either I was the chairman or the speaker, I don't know which, we were having coffee afterward. I was approached and asked if I would give a course in the neighborhood near where I lived in Chicago on Marxist economics which I was—

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that one of the neighborhood groups that you spoke about earlier in your testimony?

Mr. KLEIN. No, no; the neighborhood groups were classes, I think, of the Abraham Lincoln School given at a different address, but this neighborhood group later turned out to be the neighborhood club of the Communist Party, but I didn't know it at the time. I was asked if I would give a course in Marxist economics, and at the time I was working on this general problem of, first, adult education, that you could teach fairly complicated ideas to adults who weren't regular students, who didn't have a lot of formal education, and I was working on the problem of the relationship between Marxist economics and what we might call conventional economics and what also you might call Keynesian economics, and I was interested in this challenge because I developed what I thought were some new ideas on this relationship, and I said I would try to teach this course in Marxist economics. Then I was told 2 weeks later or sometime later, well, no, all the people coming to this class are Communists, members of the Communist Party, and it wouldn't be right for someone who is not a member of the Communist Party to teach Marxist economics to them. I didn't comment, and then shortly after a bid came that if I would join the Communist Party, I would teach this course, and then it

would be all right. I did, and I never did teach the course after that. Then they never got around to asking me to teach it, and there was some teaching going on in the subject, and other people took it over, and I don't think my ideas were appreciated on the subject, and so I never taught the course. But I was a member.

Mr. TAVENNER. But the argument was advanced that you would have to become a member of the Communist Party in order to carry on this work in which you were interested?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. In this local group of people?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then I understand after you joined the Communist Party you were not encouraged to conduct the course?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes. I would say even more I was not allowed to, because I think there was a course given to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. By whom was the course given?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't know. I never attended, so I don't know, but I would guess that practically every Communist club has some educational program in which they teach basic Marxist economics, and that went on, but I never gave the course, and that was afterward my presumption of what I was supposed to do, and I never did it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you explain why things happened as they did with you?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I think, looking in retrospect, that they wanted me to join because they thought I would be useful, but they didn't like my ideas about economic theory because they were not orthodox Marxist ideas, and they wanted only orthodox Marxist ideas taught.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there any connection between this invitation to you to join the party and conduct a course in the neighborhood group and your work as an instructor or teacher in the Abraham Lincoln School?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, the only connection I can see is—whether it was a student in the course—I said at the beginning I wasn't sure whether it was somebody from the Abraham Lincoln School or somebody after a meeting of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order who came to see and asked me to teach it—it could have been one of the students at the Abraham Lincoln meeting or somebody from the JPFO meeting, but there was no official school tieup; that is, the officials of the school never suggested this.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall the name of the person who made the overtures to you?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, as I recall now, there were two persons involved. I wasn't sure previously whether it was one or the other, and now I believe that two persons originally made the suggestion, both of them women, one named Shirley Stern; the other one, I think, dropped out after the original approach, and I don't think she carried on this discussion. As I recall, I did all my dealings with Shirley Stern. The other one's name I don't know her last name, but I think her first name was Ann.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was the person mentioned by you a member of your class and also a member of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, Shirley Stern, I think, was a member of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order. I can't be sure of that, but at least she used to come to their meetings, and she was not a formal

member of the class at the Abraham Lincoln School, but she may have attended some of the meetings there.

Mr. TAVENNER. The Jewish People's Fraternal Order was a branch of the IWO,¹ was it not?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you a member of that organization, if you were a member?

Mr. KLEIN. I was. I think I joined in 1945, and I think I stayed in until about midyear, late spring or midyear, of 1947 when I left Chicago.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why did you get out of it?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I left Chicago, and I left all past associations. I quit all organizations I belonged to.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you mean to infer from that, if anything, the fact that you left all past organizational affiliations?

Mr. KLEIN. I stopped being a Communist.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this group of the Communist Party to which you were assigned known by name?

Mr. KLEIN. It was known by name, but I am not positive of the name. The best I could identify it would be South Shore Club or South Side Club. I know it was somehow associated with the neighborhood.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many members did it have?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, it is practically impossible for me to say because the only way I would judge would be by who came to meetings. I went to a few meetings; I went irregularly, and I don't think the same people came every time, and I don't think they had a very large turnout. It was not a hard-working, enthusiastic group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall who the leaders of that group were?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, at these meetings they went to—that would be my only knowledge of them—at these meetings nobody ever used anything but first name. Some people I did know their names. I haven't seen them for 7 years. I don't know what they are now, and I think the man who used to be chairman of the meetings was chairman at the time, was named Tony, but I am not sure.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. Are you uncertain as to whether that person was chairman or are you uncertain as to whether that person was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. I am uncertain about his name. There was a man who strikes me as having had the name Tony who chaired all the meetings. He was the chairman at these meetings. I am thinking of a man—I sat in the audience, and I saw him as chairman. I recall his name to have been Tony. I never knew his last name, and there was such a man who always, at the time I was there, was chairman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you pay dues?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over how long a period of time did you pay dues?

Mr. KLEIN. I paid dues once when I joined, and I made, I think, one renewal.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain a member of this group of the Communist Party?

¹ International Workers' Order.

Mr. KLEIN. Well, it depends on how one defines membership. If you define membership as attending meetings and taking part in their program, I would say that I didn't do anything after the spring of 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many meetings did you attend during that period of time, according to your best recollection?

Mr. KLEIN. I would guess about 6.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe you left Chicago in 1947, did you not?

Mr. KLEIN. In June.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then you continued to take part in the activities of the organization up until practically the time you left Chicago?

Mr. KLEIN. About April or May, sometime like that.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your reason for leaving Chicago?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I finished a leg of the work I was doing, and a very attractive offer of a challenging job in the summer for the Canadian Government, which I wanted very much to undertake, and I had a very attractive fellowship for travel the next year which I wanted to take.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the nature of the activities of the group of the Communist Party that you became a member of?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, at the time I was a member there were large strikes. I think there was a big steel strike, packinghouse strike, in Chicago. This was shortly after the war, and they served coffee and doughnuts to the strikers, solicited funds for strike benefits, sold copies of the Daily Worker to strikers, became interested in neighborhood problems; if there would be something that smelled of anti-Semitism in the neighborhood, they would take up the argument. This is about all I ever saw going on.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you take part in those various activities?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I probably contributed some funds for strikers. I didn't ever sell copies of the Daily Worker, and I didn't ever serve coffee and doughnuts to strikers. About all I ever did was to go to some meetings and sit in on them. Oh, there was one more thing: there were congressional elections in the fall of 1946, and I think the Communist Party supported in our district the Democratic Party candidates and worked on the elections, solicited, rang doorbells.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did they do that in a way to openly disclose Communist Party membership or the fact that it was the Communist Party that was taking this action?

Mr. KLEIN. No, no; I think they probably worked through local organizations. All the Communist Party members were probably—a lot of them were—members of other organizations, and they simply worked hard in these other organizations for the congressional candidates.

Mr. TAVENNER. The committee has heard evidence from time to time that the Communist Party insisted that its members become actively interested in and to join various mass organizations. Will you tell the committee whether you observed that attitude on the part of the Communist Party at the time you were a member of this group?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I was a member of a lot of organizations before I came into the Communist Party, so my own personal experience was not a pressure for me to join organizations, but my own observations would be that members of the Communist Party were active in organ-

izations, and they would be active in, I guess at the time it was the American Youth for Democracy, or the local voting group in Illinois, or the CIO-PAC activities or in the JPFO or whatever local organizations they could get into.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether this activity on the part of the Communist Party was designed to impart the Communist Party line or principles to the groups in which the individuals were working, including—

Mr. KLEIN. Not the basic principles.

Mr. TAVENNER. Including the foreign and international aims of the party?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, I don't know if I could say specifically. They did not teach Marxist theory in these groups. This would be a basic principle of the Communist Party. Whether affairs of the moment were stressed or not, I would guess yes, that certainly any Communist being a member of another organization would follow the Communist Party policy on any issue and try to advocate it in that organization, or on a candidate. I know of no official pressures.

Mr. TAVENNER. Could you state also whether you observed that the work being done by Communist Party members in mass organizations was being done also for the purpose of recruiting new members to the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. I think all of their activities were toward building up at the time and always guided toward recruitment. I think they probably looked over a person and decided whether they wanted to recruit him or not, but I suppose that they always were trying to get members. This was my own experience. I was a member of another organization, other organizations, and I was approached by the Communist Party through them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you withdraw from the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. I ceased all association with the Communist Party after—well, at the latest, after I left Chicago, and at the earliest some weeks or a month before.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your reason for leaving the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. Well, at the time I found meetings thoroughly uninteresting and dull; it was a waste of time; they did nothing. I was interested in socialism, and I thought the Communist Party was a vehicle towards socialism and decided that it really wasn't. I decided that they didn't deal honestly and fairly with me, and I didn't like them. I decided that the Communist Party of the United States was made up of very mediocre people, and I didn't particularly want to associate with them. As the year grew on, after I left, I was very much disturbed by what happened in Czechoslovakia because most academic people in this country are very much attached to Benes and Masaryk and didn't like to see this thing happen to them. I wrote a book, which I was writing at the time, and which was severely attacked by the Communist Party in one of their theoretical journals, and I decided that even though socialism was a desirable goal, there are other goals in life, and it wasn't worthwhile to pay the high price of having bloodshed and violence.

Mr. TAVENNER. By that do you mean that you arrived at the point where you differed on ideological grounds with the concept of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes, and humanistic grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you as of now convinced that the objectives that the Communist Party is aiming toward are wrong in principle, in theory, and in practice?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. CLARDY. We have had a great deal of testimony from many witnesses to the general effect that the Communists have used every group and every person they could possibly reach for no purpose other than to further their own ends and that they had no genuine concern for the workingman when they go into Labor unions; they have no concern for the ministry when they seek to infiltrate there; for the teaching profession when they seek to infiltrate there; that actually their only aim and objective is to use those groups and the people in it to further the cause of open revolution and the overthrow of the Government by force and violence in due time. Does that pretty well coincide with the conclusions that you reached?

Mr. KLEIN. I was used by the Communist Party.

Mr. CLARDY. Do you agree that that is the objective and that is the plan and that is the method of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give the committee any additional information regarding the activities of the Communist Party in Chicago in which the committee would be interested?

Mr. KLEIN. I saw very little of it, and my contact with it was with this neighborhood group. The neighborhood group did nothing of interest, didn't accomplish anything. I don't know what the central office was doing, and I can't think of anything offhand that I know about the workings of the Communist Party other than what I read in the daily press and journals. As a matter of fact, my own conclusion is that much more was going on in the Communist Party than I realized at the time, and I learned much more about it after I was out of it than while I was in it.

Mr. CLARDY. You are beginning to sound like one of those several witnesses—very learned gentlemen, by the way, I have in mind a few of the Ph. D.'s and others who appeared in Washington who have said they felt rather silly after they got out to think that they had been more or less duped and that their intellectual curiosity hadn't been enough early enough to expose what they later discovered; in other words, they had just been made fools of. That sounds about like your own case, am I right?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes. Well, you see, many people at an earlier stage in life, say 5 or 10 years ago, had the same ideas that I had, but in my own case I worked very hard when I went to school as an undergraduate and had no time for campus political activities, and it was only after I completed my studies—I was somewhat older than most people, still in my twenties—that I took up the ideas then that a lot of people did much earlier.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. I have none either.

I will recess the hearing for 5 minutes.

And you are excused, sir.

(Whereupon, at 11 a. m., the hearing was recessed to reconvene at 11:05 a. m.)

(Whereupon, at 11:10 a. m., the hearing reconvened, Representative Kit Clardy (acting chairman) being present.)

Mr. CLARDY. The hearing will be resumed.

Counsel, will you call the next witness?

Mr. TAVENNER. Francis Martin Daly, Jr.

Mr. CLARDY. If you will stand. Will you raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DALY. I do.

Mr. CLARDY. Be seated. Proceed.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS MARTIN DALY, JR.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. DALY. Francis Martin Daly, Jr.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Daly, it is the practice of the committee to advise all witnesses that they have the right to confer with counsel at any time during the period of their examination if they so desire. It is noted that you do not have counsel with you, so I assume that you are willing to proceed without counsel?

Mr. DALY. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that correct?

Mr. DALY. Yes.

Mr. CLARDY. May I interject here? I have a considerable knowledge, of course, of what the investigation has developed, and I want to put him further at ease to tell him that based on what I have, I feel quite kindly toward you, sir, and I don't want you to feel that there is going to be anything here except an effort on our part to be helpful, and you have no cause to be alarmed or have any fears about what we will do. Go ahead.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Daly?

Mr. DALY. In Detroit on February 23, 1924.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you lived in Detroit all your life with the exception of the period of time you were in the Armed Forces?

Mr. DALY. Yes, sir, all my life.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee first, please, what your educational training has been?

Mr. DALY. I went to Detroit schools, elementary, secondary and Wayne University, a bachelor's, and received a master's there also.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you receive your master's degree at Wayne University?

Mr. DALY. I think it was in February 1951. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the period of time that you served in the Armed Forces?

Mr. DALY. The dates?

Mr. TAVENNER. The approximate dates.

Mr. DALY. July 1942 until June 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you serve overseas?

Mr. DALY. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. I understand that you served in China during the period of the war?

Mr. DALY. In India.

Mr. TAVENNER. India?

Mr. DALY. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your organization?

Mr. DALY. The 10th Air Force, operated into Burma out of India.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you wounded in the course of your service?

Mr. DALY. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. I understand also that you were a prisoner of war and were held by the Japanese in a prison camp; is that true?

Mr. DALY. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you a prisoner of war and where were you held as a prisoner?

Mr. DALY. For approximately 18 months I was held in Rangoon, Rangoon central jail, I believe it was called, right in the city of Rangoon, Burma.

Mr. TAVENNER. How soon after your release as a prisoner of war did you return to the United States?

Mr. DALY. I was released on May 3, 1945, and I returned in July, June, or July, the end of June, July, of that same year.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you resume your educational training at once on your return?

Mr. DALY. No, I was still in the service until the following year, 1946. I was in the General Hospital for awhile.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you receive your honorable discharge?

Mr. DALY. The date is June 24, I believe, 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. How soon after that did you resume your educational training, if you did?

Mr. DALY. The following September.

Mr. TAVENNER. You remained in school then from the fall of 1946 until February 1951?

Mr. DALY. That is correct, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What has been the nature of your profession, occupation, or trade since 1951?

Mr. DALY. I have been a schoolteacher at the River Rouge—I have taught one semester in Detroit, in Detroit elementary until June 1951, and then I went to River Rouge High School in September of 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you remained in that employment since that time?

Mr. DALY. I have.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the course of the investigation conducted by the committee staff it has been ascertained that you became a member of the Communist Party during the period of time that you were a student at Wayne University; is that correct?

Mr. DALY. It is.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DALY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain a member?

Mr. DALY. Until—well, from December, sometime in December 1947, until sometime in June of 1948.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the circumstances under which you became a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DALY. You mean the mechanics of how I got in?

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, I not only mean the mechanics, although I didn't state so, but I also mean to include the reasons for your becoming a member.

Mr. DALY. Well, I joined a campus organization or an organization that had been barred from the campus, the AYD—

Mr. TAVENNER. Let us spell that out instead of using the initials, American Youth for Democracy.

Mr. DALY. Yes. The meetings were about modern day problems, that is, the AYD meetings, and at this period I was fairly disgusted with war and thought—still do, as a matter of fact—that it is not the best policy that countries can follow, and John Cherveny, who was, I understood, the chairman of this AYD, discussed war and the need for peace and to build a new world and so forth, and this seemed very logical to me, that the need for this was necessary. I think I must have expressed to the chairman that I was in accord with that thinking, and it turned out that he lived in the student center, and later he sent me a letter, as I recall, saying that we had something in common, search for peace, and maybe we should get together and talk things over, and we did on several occasions, we would have coffee after classes. He eventually, of course, broached the subject of my joining the Communist Party. He said that the aims of the party were peaceful aims. He asked me would I consider joining, and my first reaction was no. Later on I began to think about it and—I guess partly curiosity—and eventually I said yes; he continued to ask me to join.

Mr. APPELL. During your conversations with John Cherveny did he go to the other programs of the Communist Party, or was his emphasis always the antiwar program?

Mr. DALY. No, he went into other programs.

Mr. APPELL. But during all the conversations he always pointed home that which impressed you most, the antiwar program of the party?

Mr. DALY. Well, that is the feeling that I got; also antidiscrimination which I felt was a necessary thing, too; he laid quite a good deal of stress on that.

I remember saying when he asked me one of the times—I didn't know anything about his organization, and he said that "We would teach you; we would teach you all about it," and so forth.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, you did not become a member of the Communist Party as a result of any training or conviction that you had before you actually joined?

Mr. DALY. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were induced to join and to make a study of the Communist Party after becoming a member?

Mr. DALY. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have any connection with the Communist Party prior to his conversation with you?

Mr. DALY. Well, this is just hearsay, I might add; I don't know for sure. But while I was in the Army, in the general hospital, I met a soldier there who—there was a group of us who palled around, but one of them was, I think, sympathetic. Whether he was a member, I don't know. In 1952 when the FBI talked to me, they asked me about him, and I remembered him. He was a GI; and so he told me a little bit. He never said he was, but when I met Cherveny later, now

I look back on it, I realize that they seemed to speak the same language.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have been, I understand, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mr. DALY. They came to me in the summer, I think, of 1952.

Mr. APPELL. You always cooperated fully to the best of your knowledge with the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mr. DALY. Yes, sir. I mention this fellow in the Army because—you say if I ever had contact, and that is the only one I know of.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you assigned to a group of the Communist Party after becoming a member?

Mr. DALY. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the name of that group?

Mr. DALY. I am not too sure, but I think it was the Wayne Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that a campus club of the Communist Party?

Mr. DALY. More or less, yes. All the members were students as far as I recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there any members of the faculty who were members of this group?

Mr. DALY. None, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did the club meet?

Mr. DALY. Well, we met in homes or in the student center. I can remember a lot of sort of spontaneous meetings at Webster Hall; that is the student center.

Mr. TAVENNER. Approximately how many of the student body belonged to this group of the Communist Party?

Mr. DALY. Well, I would say around 8, although I am not sure because there seemed to be a lot of people who would attend a meeting once and not again. I would say about 8, although I really don't know for sure.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you learn whether there was any other group or unit of the Communist Party on the campus besides the one that you were a member of?

Mr. DALY. I didn't.

Mr. APPELL. Mr. Daly, when you say 8, are you considering those that attended once and maybe not again, or are you considering the identity or your recollection of the people who were there at most all of the meetings?

Mr. DALY. Probably most all of the meetings. That stays in my mind.

Mr. APPELL. The records of the committee indicate that as far as a paper membership is concerned, that that club had registered over 40 students as belonging to it, and that is why I asked that question.

Mr. DALY. It could have. The meetings were rather small.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were your meetings addressed from time to time by functionaries of the Communist Party?

Mr. DALY. By functionaries you mean higher ups?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. DALY. Only one; that is one higher up that I ever saw, and I took him to be what would you call it, coordinator of student affairs or something. I can't remember his name—it was Jack Gore. He would drop in. He is the only functionary that I would know of.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he appear frequently before your group or infrequently?

Mr. DALY. I would say infrequently.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the purpose of his appearance in your meetings?

Mr. DALY. I don't know exactly—to see how things were going, I guess. It seems to me that he would say a few things and make a point of something. I don't remember him ever giving a speech.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the leader or chairman of this group?

Mr. DALY. As far as I know, the chairman was a Russell Kitto, I would say.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you pay dues?

Mr. DALY. As I recall it, we did. It was certainly very small.

Mr. TAVENNER. To whom did you pay the dues?

Mr. DALY. I just don't recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hold a position of any character in this group?

Mr. DALY. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many meetings do you think you attended?

Mr. DALY. That would be difficult to say. I tried to think just the other day, go over in my mind, and anticipate some of the questions you might ask so I could prethink some of these things out, and I couldn't even remember whether the meetings were every week or every 2 weeks. I just couldn't say how many I did go to.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did the work of this group continue during the summer recess?

Mr. DALY. Well, I don't know. I wasn't involved with it during the summer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were Marxist studies engaged in by this group?

Mr. DALY. Oh, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee about that?

Mr. DALY. The activities of this group, as far as I can recall, were mostly a study group. We studied current events and their relationship to Marxian philosophy. We studied various aspects of the Marxist philosophy and applied them to world events. We didn't have any of them in writing or anything like that, just discussions.

Mr. APPELL. Did you discuss the text which was known as the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?

Mr. DALY. Well, we might have. I don't recall that particular one.

Mr. APPELL. You probably remember the book, at least one section, that stands out in the light of today's history, and that deals with just and unjust wars, imperialist wars, the role of the worker in the struggles.

Mr. DALY. You are asking that I remember that part?

Mr. APPELL. Yes.

Mr. DALY. I just don't.

Mr. APPELL. Did anything happen after you joined the Communist Party which placed doubt in your mind as to what the Communist Party was really active in or interested in?

Mr. DALY. Yes, that arrest did; that is, that raid. I began to realize after that—I began to raise some questions in my mind exactly what was going on and what was happening, and I certainly didn't want to jeopardize my whole career over something that I didn't even believe in. I didn't know what was happening.

MR. TAVENNER. Tell the committee what you refer to by a raid having been made.

MR. DALY. As I recall, we were—this John Cherveny invited myself and my stepbrother to a party. What this party was about, it was just a group of people drinking, and I figured it was a celebration of some kind, although I didn't know exactly what was celebrated, but there was a party, and somebody was selling liquor, it turned out later. I didn't know that at the time, but somebody was. The police raided it because of that reason, and we were all taken to the police station, headquarters, and booked. We were found guilty, sentenced and sentence suspended.

MR. TAVENNER. What effect did this occurrence have upon your attitude toward your Communist Party membership?

MR. DALY. Well, I must admit that before that I was beginning to feel a little bit of discouragement—well, to put it frankly, I just wasn't wading through all this philosophy, although I had read a lot of books on philosophy, and I like it, but I just didn't seem to be dramatic enough or something, but I was slowly becoming discouraged, and this raid on this party was another thing that sort of shocked me.

MR. TAVENNER. By stating that you were getting discouraged, do you mean to indicate you were unable to agree with the Communist doctrine as advocated by the Communist Party?

MR. DALY. Well, when I first went in, I thought it might have something, something for me. It is difficult to explain this, but sort of a personal philosophy which I could live by, something that I could believe in. As I recall, in the prison camp a lot of men died, and of those who died and those who lived, it seemed to be a mental condition. Many men died because they just seemed to give up. They didn't have any—I don't know how to explain it any better than this, but they just didn't have anything to live for, it seemed, no personal philosophy, nothing that they could let be the guide of their life, some principles to live by, and I was hoping probably I could find those in the party. But I, as I say, I was becoming discouraged because I couldn't.

MR. TAVENNER. You didn't find those things which you hoped to find when you joined the Communist Party?

MR. DALY. That is right. My discouragement later turned into disinterest.

MR. TAVENNER. Your quest for the principles that you desired to live by which took you into the party also took you out of the party?

MR. DALY. That is right. I remember a concern of mine at the time was about democracy and Christian principles—and I am speaking of western civilization now, I mean Europe and America—we have these as our principles, I thought, or it seemed that way, and yet there were some people who didn't seem to be living by those principles; the Germans, for instance. They were Christians, and I began to raise doubts in my mind as to whether maybe I needed some other principles or something. These things don't seem to be strong enough to capture people's imagination and to guide their lives. Of course the Communists have good answers for all these things. They said that people couldn't live by any values that superseded the values of money in a capitalist society. That was what they

said. It sounds logical, but when you think about it, the concept of King Midas, for instance, goes away back in history—that there are some people who value money more than anything I don't doubt, but I don't think you could say it is inherent in this particular system.

Subsequently, mostly after I left, I discovered that there are people who believe in democracy, practice it; there are people who are Christians, and they practice their Christian principles. One of these persons was a minister at Wayne University at the time when I was arrested at this party. He was head of the Wesleyan Society. He dropped me a note. I had a class with him; he taught a speech class, and of course the school paper was all full of this raid, and I was extremely embarrassed by the whole thing and quite miserable at the time: so was my stepbrother who subsequently quit school shortly after. It was embarrassing to our families and everything, and we were put on probation by the school, but this minister, I remember, saw me, and he didn't ask me why did I do it or what was going on or anything like that. He had a wonderful attitude. I just can't describe it, but he just accepted me and said, "Is there anything I can do to help?" that attitude. That and other people whom I have met made me realize that the world isn't so bad after all.

I believe now, and I have believed for some time, that while the Communists have principles and they live by their principles, I think—that was probably one of the things that also got me, the fact that they said something and then acted upon what they said, which enhanced my curiosity as to what was going on with them, but I have subsequently believed that people want to live the good life, as some educators and philosophers have said; they want to live a good life, but it is a case of learning how, we want to learn how, and how you learn how—that is the \$64 question: that is part of the big picture in education today, what are the methods that they can use to teach people to develop principles and live by them.

Mr. TAVENNER. It seems to me from what you have said that you concluded that you could not reach those high ideals which you had through the Communist Party?

Mr. DALY. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. But that you find you can work for them and reach them through normal means under our own system of Government and our own way of life?

Mr. DALY. That is right. You work for it by doing things yourself, by thinking things out yourself, not by being told, especially the regimented situation of the Communists. You don't accept other people's philosophies just pointblank.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you recall the names of any of the other leaders in the group of the Communist Party of which you were a member?

Mr. DALY. The only person whom I recall as leaders were this Russell Kitto and this Jack Gore.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was John Cherveny a member of this group?

Mr. DALY. Yes, as far as I know. Now, whether he had a—let's see. I don't know whether he was a leader in the terms of being chairman or something, but he did seem to be a sparkplug, I say that, that is, a sort of ex officio leader, if there is such a thing.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you acquainted with a person by the name of George Shenkar?

Mr. DALY. No, sir; I don't recall that name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Sidney Graber?

Mr. DALY. That is the fellow whose picture was in the paper last night? Yes, I recognize the picture. I recognize him as one of the members.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you recall anything about his activity in this group?

Mr. DALY. I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall whether or not you paid dues to him at any time?

Mr. DALY. That I don't remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where he lived?

Mr. DALY. No, I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Daly, I hand you a list of names prepared by the staff based upon its investigation. I would like you to examine this list and advise the committee as to whether or not there appear on it the names of any persons whom you can identify from your own personal knowledge as having been members of the Communist Party. I do not want you to read into the record the name of any person that you cannot identify; only mention the names of those that you can identify.

Mr. DALY. John Cherveny.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have identified a person by the name of Jack Gore as a member of this group.

Mr. DALY. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall his wife's name?

Mr. DALY. I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether his wife was also a member of this group?

Mr. DALY. I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether his wife was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DALY. I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you acquainted with a person by the name of Leonard Cohen?

Mr. DALY. Yes.

Mr. APPELL. He was known on the campus by the nickname of Lennie.

Mr. DALY. Yes, I recall him.

Mr. APPELL. Was he a member of the Communist Party, to your knowledge?

Mr. DALY. I think so. As I recall—yes, he wrote articles for the Communist publication.

Mr. APPELL. By the Communist publication you are referring to the Michigan Worker?

Mr. DALY. Yes. I forgot about him. When you said those in leadership position—whether he was a leader or not, I don't know, but he was like John Cherveny, who seemed to be, what would you call it, the inner group or something. I couldn't identify him and say he was the leader of us.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you recall the name of any other person who was a member of your group of the Communist Party?

Mr. APPELL. I can't recall any names now. I just don't recall any others by name.

Mr. TAVENNER. You spoke of the Communist Party publication on the campus. What was the name of that paper?

Mr. APPELL. It wasn't a publication on the campus. It was the Michigan extension of the Daily Worker, I think.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was it circulated by members of your group of the Communist Party?

Mr. DALY. Yes. I subscribed to it, I remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, anything else you desire to state regarding the circumstances under which you left the Communist Party?

Mr. DALY. Well, as I said before, I became, as I recall, discouraged and disinterested, and the philosophy of the Communist Party didn't present any philosophy that I could believe in. They seemed to insist, as I recall, that dictatorship was necessary, and I don't think—it has never been demonstrated to me that any dictatorship has been other than complete totalitarianism. Let me search my mind. This arrest, of course, had something to do with it. In fact, I was placed on probation. I was just beginning to see my way out of these problems I was having at the time in relationship to this business of having a personal philosophy. I couldn't accept their philosophy. It seemed to be a negative philosophy.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you had any association or affiliation with the Communist Party since you withdrew in 1948?

Mr. DALY. None.

Mr. TAVENNER. Your break with the Communist Party has been final and complete?

Mr. DALY. That is right. I do recall that I did see John Cherveny once or twice after that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that in connection with Communist Party matters?

Mr. DALY. No, no.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman. I have no further questions.

Mr. CLARDY. Well, I have none, either. As I told you at the outset, we appreciate very much your cooperation with the committee. I don't think you will ever have any cause whatever to regret that cooperation because we certainly shall do nothing that will in any way reflect upon you.

Mr. DALY. May I ask a question?

Mr. CLARDY. You may.

Mr. DALY. The board of education, and superintendent of my school system, while they don't say so, I think they are kind of concerned. Will they be able to rest at ease, or—

Mr. CLARDY. I will, of course, have to discuss that with the other members of the committee, but if my recommendation is adopted, I think that neither they nor you will have any cause to be alarmed, sir.

Mr. DALY. I am not sure—I mean whether they will believe me or not.

Mr. CLARDY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. CLARDY. The hearing is adjourned until 1:30.

(Thereupon, at 12:10 p. m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene upon the call of the Chair.)

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN—PART 1 (Detroit—Education)

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1954

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SUB-
COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Detroit, Mich.

PUBLIC HEARING

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to notice, at 9:35 a. m., in room 859 of the Federal Building, Hon. Kit Clardy, presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Kit Clardy (acting chairman), Gordon H. Scherer, and Morgan M. Moulder.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Donald T. Appell and W. Jackson Jones, investigators; and Mrs. Juliette P. Joray, acting clerk.

Mr. CLARDY. The committee will be in order. Are you ready to proceed, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Before we call the first witness, the committee has a brief announcement or two to make. First I want to record for the record the fact that the Honorable Harold H. Velde, chairman of the full committee, has appointed a subcommittee consisting of Congressman Scherer, of Ohio; and Congressman Moulder, of Missouri; and myself to conduct the hearings in Michigan.

Due to the fact that we are in a Federal courtroom and, further, due to the fact that this is a committee of Congress, the no-smoking rule will be enforced throughout the proceeding in the hearing room itself as distinguished from the corridor outside.

During the progress of the hearings the committee wants to emphasize the fact that there must be no demonstrations of any kind whatsoever, either of approval or disapproval. This is a committee of Congress, and we must have the decorum that must be observed at any time before such committees or in a courtroom.

The committee has caused subpoenas to be issued for a number of people, but it has not, up until a witness is called to the stand, announced the names of those who have been subpoenaed, and it will adhere to that rule. We cannot, of course, be responsible for those who have given their own names to the press, to the public, of their own accord.

We have a set of printed rules that will be observed, and in practice throughout the proceeding. One of those rules provides that

all witnesses may be represented by counsel who will advise them on their constitutional rights, and if at any time during the proceeding—and I say this because there are a number of witnesses present, and it will save time and make it unnecessary to repeat this announcement each time—any of the witnesses feel that they need a brief recess for the purpose of a lengthy conversation with their counsel as to the rights that they may have, a request by the witness will be honored.

There is one thing I do want to emphasize, and I want all the witnesses to pay close attention to this: Under our rules, as everyone should know, any prepared statement that any witness wishes to put into the record must have been presented to the committee in advance of the opening of the hearing. There will be no prepared statement admitted unless that rule has been observed because the subcommittee has no alternative but to observe all of the rules as they have been agreed to unanimously by this committee.

Now, a great many other points will arise as the hearing proceeds. If any witness has any question about the rules and their application, he may address such query to the committee at any time during the progress of the hearing.

Now, Mr. Counsel, if you are ready, you may call your first witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Gerald I. Harrison.

Mr. FIELD. Could this witness request that no pictures be taken in this hearing room?

Mr. CLARDY. Have you had a copy of our rules?

Mr. FIELD. I have not.

Mr. CLARDY. May I give you a copy at this time because the right of counsel does not extend to making arguments and so on, but I understand what you have in mind. I will ask you to identify yourself in a moment.

Will you raise your right hand and be sworn? You do solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HARRISON. I do.

Mr. CLARDY. Will you be seated? Are you represented by counsel?

TESTIMONY OF GERALD I. HARRISON, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, G. LESLIE FIELD

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, I am represented by counsel.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. Will counsel identify himself on the record?

Mr. FIELD. My name is G. Leslie Field, 415 Dime Building. I have been requested to ask, but I guess it is too late, that no photographs be taken.

Mr. CLARDY. May I announce the rule on that? I am sorry I overlooked suggesting that. If, after the witnesses are sworn, any of them wish to request that no further photographs be taken, it will be honored; that is during the testimony. Up until the time the witness is sworn, we have a standing rule that the photographers may photograph us or anyone in the courtroom, but thereafter if the witness desires to have the photographers cease, we will order them to cease.

Mr. HARRISON. It is obviously impossible to do that at this moment.

Mr. CLARDY. It is impossible up until the time you are sworn be-

cause that is the rule we observe. Will the photographers please desist?

Mr. HARRISON. These rules of procedure were handed to me a few minutes before the proceedings began.

Mr. CLARDY. That is right.

Mr. HARRISON. I request that this committee adjourn the hearings until I have had an opportunity to consult with my counsel regarding the rules of procedure.

Mr. CLARDY. The hearing will not be adjourned. Will you take your seat? Counsel, you may sit.

Mr. FIELD. May I address one question?

Mr. CLARDY. You may not. We do not permit that rule to be violated. At the recess if you have anything to suggest, you may, or you may have your witness address any question you have in mind.

Mr. FIELD. May I file a motion to quash the subpoena?

Mr. CLARDY. You may file it, yes, sir; and it will be duly put into the files of the committee.

Mr. HARRISON. May I request that the committee act upon this motion which my attorney has made?

Mr. CLARDY. You may make such a request. Now will you be seated. Are you ready to proceed?

Mr. FIELD. I would like to say the motion——

Mr. CLARDY. I am sorry.

Mr. HARRISON. I would like the committee to act upon the motion which——

Mr. CLARDY. For the moment the motion will be denied, and it will be taken under further advisement for further action at the proper time. Will you proceed, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you be seated, please, sir.

Mr. HARRISON. I prefer to stand.

Mr. CLARDY. No; you may be seated. We prefer it.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. HARRISON. My name is Gerald Harrison.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. HARRISON. Ottawa, Canada, in 1916, July 20.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you come to the United States?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe it was in 1922 or 1923.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you a naturalized American citizen?

Mr. HARRISON. No; I derived my citizenship from my father's citizenship.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where was your father naturalized?

Mr. HARRISON. I am not sure exactly when nor exactly where. I believe it was in New York around the beginning of the century, I think around 1922 or 1923 or thereabouts.

Mr. TAVENNER. Had your father lived in Canada for any considerable period of time before your birth there?

Mr. HARRISON. I am not aware of the exact year that he went to Canada.

Mr. TAVENNER. Your father had not lost his citizenship after leaving the United States and going to Canada, I presume?

Mr. HARRISON. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you reside?

Mr. HARRISON. In Highland Park.

Mr. TAVENNER. The city of Detroit?

Mr. HARRISON. No; the city of Highland Park.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your profession?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I am a teacher, a teacher of mathematics, and my training has been mathematics.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your normal educational training has been for your profession?

Mr. HARRISON. Is this to determine my competency to answer questions or for what purpose is this question asked?

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, the obvious purpose of it is that the committee may understand something of your background and experience.

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I received my bachelor's and master's degrees at Arizona State College at Tempe, Ariz., and I received my doctor's degree in mathematics at the California Institute of Technology in 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your record of employment has been?

Mr. HARRISON. Could I ask what the purpose of that question is?

Mr. TAVENNER. The same purpose as it was, to ascertain your background regarding your educational qualification.

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I am presently employed by the board of education of Detroit.

Mr. TAVENNER. What other employment have you had?

Mr. HARRISON. Previous to that I was in the physics department of Queens College.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the date, please?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe it was the spring semester of 1948 that I was at Queens College.

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well, sir. Prior to that how were you employed?

Mr. HARRISON. Prior to that I was employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Co. for a period of roughly a year, 13 months or so.

Mr. CLARDY. At what place, witness?

Mr. HARRISON. This was at the Sperry Gyroscope Co., in Lake Success.

Mr. CLARDY. Where?

Mr. HARRISON. In Lake Success. It is a small village.

Mr. CLARDY. On Long Island?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, on Long Island.

Mr. CLARDY. Where for a temporary period the United Nations had its headquarters?

Mr. HARRISON. That is true.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your employment there?

Mr. HARRISON. I was there, I believe, as a project engineer, working on the matters which the company presented to me.

Mr. TAVENNER. By "project engineer" what do you mean?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, this is hard to explain. They needed someone to work out mathematical, theoretical, so to speak, results, which would be in aid of the engineering staff and whatever other needs arose, and though they had no title for this type of work, they gave it the title of project engineer. It doesn't indicate that I am an engineer because, of course, I am not.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you employed there, please?

Mr. HARRISON. I think it was over a year. I am not sure of the exact time.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your employment prior to that?

Mr. HARRISON. Prior to that I was employed at the radiation laboratory of MIT.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your employment there?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe the title was staff member of the radiation laboratory, and again I worked there on various mathematical and physical theories which were related to the needs of the laboratory.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you so employed?

Mr. HARRISON. For, I think, just about a year, if not exactly a year.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you employed on any Government projects, for the United States Government?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes—I was employed by various laboratories which were engaged in Government projects.

Mr. SCHERER. Defense work?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Was the material on which you were working classified material?

Mr. HARRISON. Some of it; yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you cleared to handle classified material?

Mr. HARRISON. I presume so. I have no knowledge. As far as I know; I was not informed otherwise, of course, until my termination of employment at the Sperry Gyroscope Co.

Mr. SCHERER. Was that true with Sperry Gyroscope Co. also?

Mr. HARRISON. I just said, until my termination of employment at the Sperry Gyroscope Co., I was cleared for this work, I presume. I have no reason to believe otherwise.

Mr. SCHERER. At both of these plants, however, you were working on defense projects?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, at this first one we were mentioning, the MIT laboratory, the money, of course, that the laboratory obtained for its functioning was obtained on the basis of various projects. My work, as I recall it, was not on any particular project. There was a group of mathematicians and physicists who worked on general problems which related to the needs of the laboratory. I don't recall that I was on any particular project.

Mr. SCHERER. The laboratory was doing work, however, for the Defense Department of the United States Government?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe so.

Mr. SCHERER. In both instances?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, I think so.

Mr. CLARDY. Sperry engaged in a great deal of research and produced quite a number of items that were of great value in national defense, did it not?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe so; yes.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to your employment at the radiation laboratory, what the nature of your work?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe for a period of perhaps a year and a half or two, the exact length escapes me, I was at the Harvard Underwater Sound Laboratory in Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did I understand you to say Harvard University?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right. It was on the premises of Harvard University. I am not clear as to the exact relationship that the laboratory had to Harvard University.

Mr. TAVENNER. Underwater sound, is that what you said?

Mr. HARRISON. Harvard Underwater Sound Laboratories.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your duties there?

Mr. HARRISON. Again it was to make certain mathematical, theoretical investigations of the physical problems involved in the problems of the laboratory.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did those problems deal with matters of defense?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe so, yes.

Mr. CLARDY. As a matter of fact, the mathematical work you are talking about was the real basis for the development of radar and a great many other things that have come into use, was it not?

Mr. HARRISON. Radar, of course, was largely a development of the radiation laboratory at MIT.

Mr. CLARDY. I say the mathematical formulas and the things you worked on are of the type that are necessary as a foundation for the practical application that has been made?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe so. I believe that can be said.

Mr. CLARDY. You not only believe so, as a mathematician you know so, don't you?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, to say that the theoretical foundation came first before the practical applications is not always the case. I believe they are related.

Mr. CLARDY. I understand.

Mr. HARRISON. They complement one another.

Mr. CLARDY. It is at least the explanation of what may have been stumbled onto when the reverse takes place?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. For how long a period of time were you employed at this institution?

Mr. HARRISON. Incidentally, I am not sure you should call it an institution. I was employed by the laboratory, of course.

Mr. TAVENNER. By the laboratory at Harvard University?

Mr. HARRISON. At Harvard University. I don't recall exactly. I believe I was there for about 2 years, but I am not sure of the exact dates at the moment.

Mr. SCHERER. What were those years?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe I came there sometime in 1943, and I think I left there sometime in 1945. I believe those are the periods. Perhaps if you have the record there you might state them. I am not clear.

Mr. TAVENNER. The notations which I have indicate that you were employed there from 1943 to 1945.

Mr. SCHERER. What about the radiation laboratory at MIT, Mr. Counsel? Do you have those notations?

Mr. TAVENNER. 1945 to 1946.

Mr. SCHERER. What about the Sperry Gyroscope Co.?

Mr. TAVENNER. 1946-47, which is substantially what the witness said.

Mr. HARRISON. I believe so.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to your employment at Harvard how were you employed?

Mr. HARRISON. Prior to that I was employed as a contract physicist at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Washington.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a civilian employee?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, I was a civilian employee.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the fate of your employment there at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory?

Mr. HARRISON. It was similar to that which I have been describing in my other work. It was of a mathematical theoretical nature which related to the problems and the needs of the laboratory at that time.

Mr. SCHERER. What type of projects?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, those that were of interest to the Navy at that time.

Mr. SCHERER. Can you give us an illustration of one or two of the projects on which you worked?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I don't know whether I ought to divulge that. I don't think it is particularly important, and yet I hesitate to do that.

Mr. SCHERER. Was it that secret that you can't divulge it at this time?

Mr. HARRISON. No, no.

Mr. SCHERER. If it was, I don't want you to disclose it, but I just wanted to know if you were engaged on something as secret as that so you can't disclose it.

Mr. HARRISON. No, I don't think one decides whether one discloses these things on the level of secrecy involved. I don't think that it would be quite proper. I can only say that they were problems in which the Navy was concerned at that time. Obviously there were problems of great moment having to do with the threat that our shipping was faced with at that time, and so on. The nature of the work was——

Mr. SCHERER. Were they classified projects at that time?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, the work was of a classified nature, yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Then you were cleared to handle classified work at that time?

Mr. HARRISON. I presume so.

Mr. SCHERER. Don't you know?

Mr. HARRISON. I can only go on the basis that nothing to the contrary was ever brought to my attention at that time. I believe these things were a matter of routine, which was not to my knowledge.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to your employment at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, how were you employed?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, the year prior to that I was working at the California Institute of Technology toward my doctorate, and I was simply studying during that year at the California Institute of Technology. That was just about a year, I think, that I was there at that time.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Counsel, what does your memorandum show with reference to the time that this man was employed by the Navy?

Mr. TAVENNER. 1942 to 1943, is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe that is right. I believe that is right. That was immediately following my studies at California Tech; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. While at California Tech were you associated in anyway with the scientific research being conducted in connection with the atomic bomb.

Mr. HARRISON. No. No, I was there on a fellowship which helped to support me while I studied there, and I taught a class or two, as I recall, but I did nothing else there during that year than tend to my duties in this respect.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you teach at any other place?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, I taught for 2 years at the New Mexico State College of A. and M. A. I believe that is agriculture and mechanic arts. It is a State college just outside of Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the years?

Mr. HARRISON. That would be 1939 to 1941.

Mr. TAVENNER. The committee is informed that you are now employed as an assistant professor of mathematics at Wayne University, is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been teaching at Wayne University?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, my official contract, I think, began as of September 1948, although I did teach there during the prior summer session.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have taught there constantly since that time?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask this witness various questions regarding activities within the American Federation of Teachers, or at least to inquire as to his knowledge of such activities, but as the basis for my questioning I think that I should make known to the witness the testimony of various persons who have appeared before this committee as a background for my questioning.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. Proceed. I think I should also make the statement at this time that we had anticipated today having Dr. Bella Dodd here to repeat and expand some testimony on the subject that you have in mind, but we have excused her from appearing today because of a business engagement that she had. You may proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Dr. Bella V. Dodd—

Mr. HARRISON. Incidentally, may I inquire, is it the practice of the committee to excuse people because of business engagements?

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, I have told counsel he may proceed. Just be patient. You will understand what we are getting at when he is finished. He is reading something on which he intends to base a question. Be patient for a few moments, and you will discover what he has in mind.

Mr. TAVENNER. Dr. Bella V. Dodd was an organizer for the American Federation of Teachers and became its legislative representative in the State of New York between the period of 1938 and 1943. She testified before the committee that as early as 1932 she had been active in a positive way with the Communists and the Communist Party, although she was not at that time a member of the Communist Party. She testified before this committee that she did not become a member of the Communist Party until in 1943. After that time she became one of the most influential open members of the Communist

Party in this country until she left the Communist Party entirely and broke with it in 1948. She is now engaged in the practice of law in the city of New York.

Dr. Dodd held many important positions in the Communist Party. She was a member of the State committee in New York from 1944 to 1948 and a member of the national committee of the Communist Party for the same period, and she was State secretariat for the State of New York. She was a member at one time or another of many of the most important commissions of the Communist Party, including the women's commission, the labor commission, the youth commission, and the legislative commission. In the course of her testimony she told this committee that—

The Communist Party was very, very keen
and I am quoting her now—

about organizing teachers, professors, educators, the intellectuals, because these are the molders of public opinion, and these are the people who make the shift in public opinion for the country.

Very often it depended upon what period of history you were in as to whether the professional people became identified with the Communists or not. During the period when the Communist Party is in danger the professional people are more or less placed underground. As a matter of fact, one of the things we used to smile about—that is, those of us who became openly known as party people—was the fear the professional people had, the timidity they had, and we would constantly egg them on to become open and known Communists, but at the same time we would protect those who were important to the party.

Teachers groups and, for instance, other groups like doctors, lawyers, scientists, what will you, had their own separate organization and teachers particularly, since they were large in number, had to worry about the question of security and the question of losing their jobs, and they would be organized by themselves in certain periods of the party history. During the period of the extreme united-front movement, the teachers were to join in street branches under different names and to merge themselves with housewives and others, but most of the time that I knew the party the teachers had their own special organization with just teachers. They never went to party headquarters and never went anywhere near where the party might be identified, but meetings were organized and held in out-of-the-way places, in private homes.

Dr. Dodd then testified as to the character of the work that was done in the State of New York. This is what she said:

The Communist Party organized teachers in practically every high school and in most of the elementary schools, and where there were elementary schools in which we didn't have free members, then you would associate 3 or 4 of the public schools together and establish a geographical unit. So you would have a network of units which were called shop units, actually working within the school, and then sending representatives to the county, and then sending representatives to the city. From time to time, in order to control the union work, we would have a meeting of all the teachers who were in the Communist Party, or representatives from the various units. This was called fraction. This was a fraction. You see, it was the policy of the Communist Party within the unit. By 1938, however, it became unnecessary to have fractions anymore because the Communist Party had established its domination over the union. What happened then, we established a coordinating committee, we established a top committee of the union, of Communist officers of the union, for the purposes of establishing policy.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I think it is only fair that this part of her testimony also be brought out in connection with this. She testified as follows:

Well, in contrast to the fact that there are 1 million teachers in America, or a little more than 1 million teachers at present, from my knowledge the-

highest number of Communist Party members that we had among the teachers was never much more than 1,500. That is a very small group, but you must bear in mind that in America there are only, according to J. Edgar Hoover, 25,000 party members at present among 160 million citizens. William Z. Foster in his book says there are 75,000 party members. But whether there are 75,000 or 25,000, it doesn't matter. The number is insignificant compared to the total population, yet we worry about the Communist situation. But the same thing is true about the teachers. These 1,500 were all strategically placed and were so instructed and so alert to the problems which the party wanted to bring forward that you cannot count their number. You must see the intensity with which they work and the training which they had in revolutionary techniques.

Well, teachers' unions operate the same as all other unions.

I am quoting from her testimony.

They are a branch of the large number and there is nothing wrong with teachers' unions. I have known of some very effective work done on behalf of teachers by teachers' unions. The difficulty arises that when Communists take over a teachers' union they are not only interested in the economic welfare of the teachers but they begin to use the union for a political purpose, and that is where the real problem comes in because the Communists control the teachers' unions which they do infiltrate.

Dr. Dodd then explained a difficulty that came about in the Teachers Union, functionalism which resulted in an attack upon the Communist group within the union, and this is what she has to say about that:

Around the period of the Stalin-Nazi pact in 1939 there were certain other forces of the American Federation of Teachers who decided to fight the Communist influence—

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. TAVENNER (continuing to read) :

and, whereas, they had not had much success during the Stalin-Nazi pact, they had a great deal of influence in fighting the Communist influence, and they began pushing the Communist influence out of office in the American Federation of Teachers and forcing them out of positions of influence and ultimately ousting them, expelling them from the American Federation of Teachers. It was during this period when I mistakenly thought that the attack was one upon free public education and I, with some help from the Communist Party, began to equate the attack upon the grounds as an attack upon public education. I merged the two and in merging them I gained the sympathy of many people not Communists and got them to help the Communist Teachers' Union to get support in their fight against being ousted by the American Federation of Teachers.

Dr. Dodd then proceeds to tell the committee of the underlying purpose of the Communist Party as she understood it in the State of New York toward the Teachers Union or in unions generally, for that matter. This is what she had to say:

The Communist Party is not interested in unions per se; just to improve the working conditions of the workers, and that includes the teachers, as well as any other unions.

In that connection she quoted from Lenin as follows. This is what Lenin said:

We are not interested in unions as reforming organizations. We are interested in unions as politicalizing institutions.

In other words, according to Dr. Dodd's testimony—

they regarded with contempt unions engaged in what is called economism; that is, improving the economic conditions. It is only important if it can be politicalized. The Teachers Union of New York, unfortunately, came to be used as a real political weapon by the party because the Teachers Union was one of the few unions over which they had some control in the American Federation of

Labor. They used it on every occasion in the State federation and the national federation of labor. They used us to get political resolutions passed. For instance, I remember in 1938 the party was very much interested in unity between the CIO and the American Federation of Labor. Certainly that was a good slogan.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Tavenner, I don't say this in the spirit of criticism in any manner whatsoever directed at you, but will there be testimony connecting this witness with any of the matters in the testimony from which you are now reading? Will there be direct testimony connecting him with what you are reading from now?

Mr. TAVENNER. Not at all. This is the basis for asking this witness regarding the local chapter of the Detroit Federation of Teachers, the exact name, which is a local of the American Federation of Teachers, of which we think he was a member during a critical period.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. MOULDER. My purpose in asking that question was not in any way connected with the defense of this witness. I know nothing whatsoever about him other than what he has testified so far. But it seems what you have been reading would be against him without any basis for it whatsoever. That is the purpose of my objection.

Mr. CLARDY. Counsel, do I understand it is your purpose to ask him his knowledge of the general matters that apply at the moment only to New York?

Mr. TAVENNER. My whole purpose is to show through the testimony of Dr. Dodd the importance of the Communist objectives in the Teachers Union and then to ask this witness what knowledge he has regarding those matters, if any. That is my sole purpose.

Mr. CLARDY. It is not intended as any attack upon the Teachers Union as such anywhere.

Mr. TAVENNER. Not at all.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Dr. Dodd then proceeded to tell how the Communist Party induced her to organize and conduct the fight for unity between the CIO and the American Federation of Labor. Dr. Dodd also stated in the course of her testimony:

I think the American teachers have a great opportunity in the very difficult time America faces. American teachers who are not Communists have a great opportunity of showing themselves as people who love their country rather than people who unwittingly cover up a conspiracy against our country. Communism is the challenge of our times, and until that challenge is actually met and resolved nothing else is important. The teachers who talk about freedom, either academic or otherwise, must understand that there will be precious little freedom if this conspiracy is not overcome, or if this world philosophy which seeks to destroy us is not overcome. I think the American teachers are overwhelmingly patriotic.

Now, we are anxious to know, Mr. Harrison, to learn all we can regarding the objectives of the Communist Party in this area and its attitude toward the American Federation of Teachers. We understand from the testimony in many places that the American Federation of Teachers has succeeded in getting rid of all Communist influences in their organizations. I would like to ask you first if you know of any effort on the part of the Communist Party to wield an influence or control over any branch of the American Federation of Teachers in Detroit?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, first let me say this, that the point raised by Mr. Moulder, I think, should be very well taken. I believe that reading such a long statement of testimony given by this witness in some way connects me with the testimony which she has given and is a way of smearing and associating people with such questions and such unjustified aspersions as people derive from such statements. I don't feel that it was proper that such a lengthy testimony on the part of this witness should be read into the record during the time of my appearing here. It associates me with what she has said, and I don't feel that that is a proper way to proceed.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed.

Mr. SCHERER. I think we can clear that matter up which the witness raised very shortly. Were you a member of the American Federation of Teachers?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe that is a very improper question. My union affiliations, my union activities, are a matter which I think generally is considered outside of the realm of proper questioning by such a committee. I would suggest that the proper officials—

Mr. SCHERER. Pardon me.

Mr. CLARDY. May I interrupt just a moment. That is a proper question, Witness, and you are directed to answer it.

Mr. HARRISON. May I confer with my attorney on this?

Mr. CLARDY. You may.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I disagree with the chairman. I feel that this is an invasion of my rights under the first amendment which prohibits Congress from legislating and therefore dealing in such questions relating to my right of assembly and free speech and the other rights which are guaranteed me under the first amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman, may I withdraw my question temporarily?

Mr. CLARDY. You may.

Mr. SCHERER. Now may I ask you the question, Were you ever a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe that that question, too, is as improper as the first one was. I don't care to make a public spectacle of my political affiliations or ideas.

Mr. SCHERER. I think as we go along, Mr. Chairman, the testimony read by counsel becomes very, very competent in view of the witness' partial answers, at least, to my question. I am going to ask that you direct the witness to answer my question whether or not he was ever a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. CLARDY. Yes; the witness is so directed; and may I state for benefit of counsel, as well as the witness, we do recognize the right of counsel to advise the witness and the witness to invoke the fifth amendment properly so long as it is not done capriciously and, as you know, without any danger of any possible incrimination. We do not—and I say this so that everyone may understand it—at any time recognize the right of any witness to refuse to answer on any other ground so far as the Constitution is concerned. He has mentioned the first amendment; and, since this is the first witness and there are others here, I might as well make it plain that the invocation of those other amendments has been attempted many times, has been

rejected, and will not be accepted by the subcommittee as a reason; but, if the fifth amendment is raised in good faith and raised properly and at the proper time, it will be recognized. However, in this instance I do not regard it as properly raised, and the Chair directs that you answer the question. He has a right to, and I think perhaps it may have been his indirect intention, and I don't want to deprive him of it merely because of some technical language he may have used. Now will you answer the question.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Smith.)

MR. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, wouldn't this be a proper time for you to act on the motion which I submitted?

MR. CLARDY. The motion has been denied. The subject matter in the motion—I have read it—has been raised many, many times by many, many witnesses and has always been rejected and always will be. Now you may answer the question.

MR. HARRISON. Well, am I to understand that according to the instructions that you gave me that I am here under the suffrage of my rights under the Constitution as indicated by you?

MR. CLARDY. You have a right to raise your proper constitutional objections to answering questions. However, you may not invoke it for any frivolous reason. You may not invoke it when it is not completely proper. In this instance I do not so regard it. It is not a crime to be a member of the Communist Party, not yet.

MR. HARRISON. By that statement you imply that if I should stand upon my rights of the fifth amendment, that you would infer that the answer to that question would be that I was.

MR. CLARDY. We are making no implications whatever, and to cut this short because we have a lot of witnesses, you are directed to answer. You may either invoke the fifth amendment or you may answer as you wish. I have no desire to tell you how to answer, merely to tell you that you have those alternatives.

MR. HARRISON. Just a moment, please.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

MR. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, may I raise at this point the question of due process which I believe is being deprived me here?

MR. CLARDY. No; you may not. I have instructed you, I think, as to what course you may follow. We have been over this road many, many times, and while I do not challenge your raising it in perfect good faith, seeking to raise other things, we have had it before us. We do not honor any request to refuse to answer unless it is based on the fifth amendment. Now, you may invoke it if you wish, despite the fact that the Chair thinks it would be improperly invoked, and I shall not advise you as to your rights. You have able counsel there beside you who can do that. But make your choice and answer it so we may be on.

MR. HARRISON. It seems to me, though, that I have certain rights—

MR. CLARDY. May I suggest, sir, I have directed you to answer. Now either answer or not, and we will be on with the business.

MR. HARRISON. In that connection then I think I will have to decline to answer that question on the basis of the first amendment which states—

MR. CLARDY. We do not recognize that. I must cut you short on that. If you want to go into the fifth amendment, O. K.

MR. HARRISON. May I be permitted to answer this question as I would like to answer it?

Mr. CLARDY. Will it be very long, because we do not recognize anything except the fifth amendment.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not think it will take very long.

Mr. CLARDY. Make it brief.

Mr. HARRISON. I wish to decline to answer this question on the basis of the first amendment because I believe it violates the rights which the people have reserved unto themselves, and Congress has no right to legislate on these matters, and therefore it is improper for this committee to investigate concerning these matters, and I think that I have a perfect right to state that I refuse or decline to answer the question on that ground as well as the grounds that I am being deprived here of my rights under the Constitution of due process. This is, in fact, a public trial, and I think I have been denied my rights because of reasons which I am not aware of. There have been other such hearings and witnesses, and people have been given these rights, such as the present hearings in Washington where, in this well-known hearing, Mr. McCarthy and his associates have been given—

Mr. CLARDY. Witness we will not go into hearings before any other body or any other committee. Confine yourself to your own problem here today.

Mr. HARRISON. I simply wish to point out that in other hearings people have been given their full rights under due process of cross-examination of witnesses, of introducing testimony, and so on, and therefore I feel I am perfectly correct and well within the meaning of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution in invoking my rights under the fifth and sixth amendments of due process, and furthermore, I—

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. You have answered. Counsel, will you proceed.

Mr. SCHIERER. May I finish?

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed.

Mr. SCHIERER. Let me ask you if you are a member of the Communist Party today?

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer that question on the same grounds which I have been enumerating here. I refuse to make a public spectacle of my political views or affiliations as well as the reasons which I have stated under the first amendment. This is an improper question, and under the fifth and sixth amendments this committee is depriving me of my rights under the Constitution.

Mr. SCHIERER. You understand that the Supreme Court of this country has said that the Communist Party today is a part of an international conspiracy, criminal conspiracy, controlled from the Kremlin, don't you? I am just asking whether you are a member of that party today, that is all. Are you or are you not?

Mr. HARRISON. This appears to me to be the same question you asked a moment ago.

Mr. SCHIERER. No; I asked you were you a member. Now I asked you: Are you today?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; that is how I understood your question a moment ago.

Mr. SCHIERER. That is a different question.

Mr. CLARDY. May I interrupt. You said "Yes," and in the cold record it might be taken as an admission that you were a member. I am sure you didn't intend that.

Mr. HARRISON. No; I simply said yes, that I understood the question. I feel that the answer which I gave concerning the past as well as the present is equally valid on the basis of the principles involved.

Mr. CLARDY. To shorten it up, hereafter if you wish to invoke an objection, just say on the same grounds already advanced, and we will understand it.

Mr. SCHERER. I am still going to ask this witness whether or not he is a member of the Communist Party today because the witness hasn't answered.

Mr. HARRISON. I believe I have answered that question, as the chairman has recognized, and I simply would restate that the——

Mr. SCHERER. For the same reasons you stated before, namely, on the grounds of the fifth amendment, right?

Mr. HARRISON. I stated quite a number of reasons.

Mr. SCHERER. Well, because of the other reasons you stated, also.

Mr. HARRISON. Can the secretary read back my reply to that?

Mr. SCHERER. No, no. Let me ask you this: You are refusing to answer, I understand, for the reasons you have stated, including the fifth amendment, is that right?

Mr. HARRISON. Just a moment.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I mentioned the due process provision of the fifth amendment. I stand on the Constitution in its entirety. I don't care to—I think I have answered that question, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. All right. Let me ask you, were you a member of the Communist Party when you worked on the Sperry Gyroscope project in 1946 and 1947?

Mr. HARRISON. I think my answer is the same to that question, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Pardon just a moment. You said you think. Do you actually decline to answer on the grounds——

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; my answer is the same.

Mr. CLARDY. Hold it just a minute. I wish you would always announce, if that is your intention, "I decline to answer on the grounds previously given," and that will protect your record. I don't want to have you feel that we are doing anything that will rush you along and make you answer in a way so that the full record will look wrong.

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer the question——

Mr. CLARDY. May I suggest that the audience refrain from any demonstration. It will be necessary to clear the room unless you remain absolutely quiet. It is hard enough to hear as it is. We will tolerate no murmuring, no talking, nothing of that kind. Proceed.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, will you repeat the phrase you are suggesting I use?

Mr. CLARDY. Yes. I say, if you wish to decline to answer, say, "I decline to answer on the grounds previously advanced," or words to that effect. You have a good command of English, and anything that paraphrases that will be all right in the record.

Mr. HARRISON. Thank you.

Mr. SCHERER. Let me ask you, were you a member of the Communist Party when you worked at the Radiation Laboratories at Massachusetts Institute of Technology?

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. I think I have indicated, and I am sure you know in advance what my answers to these questions are going to be.

Mr. SCHERER. The record doesn't know.

Mr. CLARDY. Yes, you must answer.

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer that question for the reasons already stated.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you worked at the Harvard Underwater Sound Laboratory in 1943 and 1945?

Mr. HARRISON. Same answer, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. You decline to answer for the same reason?

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer for the same reason.

Mr. SCHERER. Now I am going to ask you, were you or are you a member of the American Federation of Teachers?

Mr. HARRISON. I still feel that is a highly improper question, to inquire into my union activities or affiliations, and for all of the reasons which I have already given I will decline to answer.

Mr. CLARDY. Pardon me. Witness, that question is a question that the Chair feels is perfectly proper and that you should answer, and I therefore direct you to answer it.

Mr. HARRISON. Didn't I understand you to withdraw that question a moment ago?

Mr. CLARDY. Yes, but he has restated it now after he had asked the other questions. I am directing you to answer. Of course you may invoke the fifth amendment if you wish, but I think it would be improperly done.

Mr. HARRISON. Just a moment. May I consult with my counsel?

Mr. CLARDY. Yes, you may.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer that question on the grounds already stated and on the grounds of the motion which I presented to this committee as well which I will be glad to read into the record if you care.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you ever an officer of the American Federation of Teachers or one of its locals?

Mr. HARRISON. Same answer, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. You mean you are declining?

Mr. HARRISON. I am declining to answer.

Mr. SCHERER. All right, Mr. Counsel. I am finished.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who is the president at this time of the Wayne University chapter of the Detroit Federation of Teachers?

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. I answer that in the same way that I have answered the other questions regarding this matter.

Mr. CLARDY. Again, Witness, you say you think. Are you declining?

Mr. HARRISON. I am declining.

Mr. SCHERER. I ask you that you direct the witness to answer that question. There is no possible excuse for not answering that question.

Mr. CLARDY. Yes, the Chair so directs that you answer the question counsel has asked.

Mr. HARRISON. Just a moment, please.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. CLARDY. Before you answer, perhaps I should tell you something that may have escaped even counsel's attention. When the Chair directs that a question be answered, I think the counsel will understand what the committee has in mind. If we direct it, it is because we feel that it would be utterly improper to fail to do so, and it may be the basis for some further or future action on the part of the committee, or at least a recommendation. I say that so you will understand why that procedure is followed. Are you ready, Witness?

Mr. HARRISON. Just a moment, please.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. The long statement read by the counsel here indicated that apparently there might have been some illegal activities of otherwise innocent and bona fide organizations, and I don't see why I should be expected to answer questions about such an organization for that reason in addition to the many reasons I have already given.

Mr. SCHERER. Let me ask, Isn't it a fact that you, as a member of the Communist Party, along with others sought to dominate the local of the teachers union?

Mr. HARRISON. Is it the business of this committee to charge people with such things as this?

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, address yourself to answering the questions and not propounding them.

Mr. HARRISON. I am asking if I am being charged with something. If so, this committee is acting improperly and outside the legitimate function of a committee of the legislature.

Mr. CLARDY. Now will you answer the question, please?

Mr. HARRISON. What is the question again, sir?

Mr. CLARDY. Will you repeat it, Miss Reporter?

(The question was read by the reporter as follows:)

Let me ask, Isn't it a fact that you, as a member of the Communist Party, along with others sought to dominate the local of the teachers union?

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer that.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, are you in fact the head of that local or in some official capacity connected with it at the moment?

Mr. HARRISON. It appears to me this is——

Mr. CLARDY. The Wayne University chapter, you understand what I am talking about?

Mr. HARRISON. It appears to me this is the same question, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. No, it is not, sir. You were asked to name the person. You have declined to answer. Now I am asking you if it isn't a fact that you are that person?

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer that question for the same reason.

Mr. CLARDY. Then I direct you, sir, because the fact that you may hold an official position of some kind there cannot possibly incriminate you. We do not regard the teachers' profession as being overrun with

Communists. We do not regard it as a Communist front or anything of the kind. We regard it as having no more Communists than any other group, including that of the profession of which I am a member, but it is important that we discover whether you are, as we have reason to believe, head of that particular branch. Now I direct you again to answer that question.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. I decline for the reasons previously stated, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have any knowledge of Communist Party influences within the Progressive Party in Detroit?

Mr. HARRISON. Is this committee investigating political parties?

Mr. TAVENNER. We are investigating communism wherever we find it, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. I think I may tell you, witness, that we have an abundant amount of evidence dealing with the Communist nature of the group we are talking about. Now, answer the question.

Mr. HARRISON. Well, it seems to me that for the reasons I have already stated and in particular my rights under the first amendment, I cannot answer such a question and assist this committee in this type of investigation. I can't see that it is proper to investigate the activities of a political party.

Mr. CLARDY. If it is a genuine political party, yes, but the Communist conspiracy is not a political party in any sense. It is a deadly, treasonous conspiracy, dedicated to destroying our way of life. We are asking you about the Progressive Party, an arm of that organization. I again direct you to answer.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer that question because of the political nature on the basis of the grounds previously stated.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you at any time since 1949 held a position or an office in the Progressive Party in the city of Detroit or Highland Park?

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer that question on the grounds already stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. A question was asked you by a member of the committee in the earlier part of your testimony regarding clearance for classified work while you were employed on Government projects, and I understood you to say or to indicate that it was at the time of the termination of your service with the Sperry Gyroscope Co. that you found that clearance was necessary. Is that in substance what you said?

Mr. HARRISON. No; I didn't say that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what did you mean to tell the committee about the time when you discovered that clearance was necessary to work on classified material?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, this wasn't something that I discovered. This is a matter of common knowledge that clearance is required when people are working on certain projects.

Mr. TAVENNER. You seemed in some doubt about it in the early part of your testimony. That is the reason I am trying to clear it up. You know, then, that clearance was necessary for you?

Mr. HARRISON. I understand that clearance was necessary for everyone who worked on such projects; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, was clearance denied you for work on classified contracts while you were employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Co.?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, after I had been employed there for over a year, as I recall, an officer of the company came to me and stated, as I recall, that by some oversight on the part of the company I had not been asked to fill out some forms or other. I don't recall what was on these forms. They were given to me, and I filled them out at that time, and several weeks later it was brought to my attention that I was no longer given the clearance to work on the project which I had been working on for over a year, and, incidentally, relative to which I had just about completed the theoretical work, I think, that I was called in to the project in the first place to complete, and my work was terminated, my position with Sperry was terminated, because my services could no longer be of any use to them, for that reason.

Mr. CLARDY. Was that the incident that you mentioned in the public statement you issued last week?

Mr. HARRISON. I didn't mention that incident in any public statement that I issued officially.

Mr. CLARDY. I read something in the press, something attributed to you, that sounded as though it referred to your separation from the payroll for security reasons with a further statement on your part that you didn't understand what they had in mind. My question was merely, was the incident you are talking about the one you had in mind in the press statement that you made?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe so; yes.

Mr. CLARDY. Did you make any inquiry to discover why you were separated for what you have called security reasons?

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. Well, as I say, I can't be held responsible for the faulty paperwork of the Sperry Co., but this, as I have related it, is the case, the circumstances, under which my termination of employment with the Sperry Co.—these are the circumstances under which that occurred. It is true that I inquired of my superiors; I inquired of various people in official capacity of the Sperry Co. to determine for what possible reason this action was taken. I was told that they were not told why this action was taken. They suggested finally, after some such inquiries, that I go to speak to a Navy officer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This I did. I conferred with him. He also stated he could not give me these reasons. I am not sure he knew them, but he stated he couldn't give them to me.

Mr. CLARDY. Was this a security officer of the Navy you were talking to?

Mr. HARRISON. I am not sure of his exact title. I am not sure of that. He finally suggested that I write to an Army agency. I remember that particularly because this was a Navy officer, and it was a Navy project, I believe, that I worked on, but he referred me to some Army agency. I wrote to that Army agency to inquire why this action was taken, and I think sometime later they wrote to me saying, in substance, that they could not divulge the reasons for this action, and

that was the end result of it, and I know of no further matters related to this.

Mr. CLARDY. All right. Let me ask you this then: On the form that you had to fill out were there questions dealing with a possible Communist Party connection on your part which you did not answer?

Mr. HARRISON. I don't recall that, sir. I don't even have the vaguest recollection of what was on that form.

Mr. CLARDY. Isn't it a fact that you do know that those forms all have questions that deal with that subject, that that is one of the prime purposes for having—

Mr. HARRISON. I don't believe so. There were many such forms that never mentioned the Communist Party or activity in the—

Mr. CLARDY. Did the one you signed contain a statement that you were not then and never had been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HARRISON. I don't believe so, but as I say, I don't know. I have only the vaguest recollection about that particular form.

Mr. SCHERER. Did any of the forms you signed in connection with these positions you held have some question on them inquiring as to your membership in the Communist Party?

Mr. HARRISON. I am sorry. I just don't recall any particular matter that was on these forms, and I don't feel I can—

Mr. SCHERER. About how many forms did you fill out in connection with these various jobs you held?

Mr. HARRISON. There must have been many, many of them, from the very outset of my work with the Naval Ordnance Laboratory.

Mr. SCHERER. Without identifying any particular job, do you recall that at least one of those forms had questions on it relating to Communist Party affiliations?

Mr. HARRISON. I would guess that none of them did, but they sometimes do inquire in other ways concerning matters which are supposedly related to that, but as I recall it, I don't believe that that particular question was asked on any of these forms. They sometimes do inquire as to whether you belonged to an organization that advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence, and there are other forms by which this question is asked. I say again, this particular question, placed as you put it, I don't think was on any of these forms.

Mr. SCHERER. You signed many forms and applications in connection with the various jobs you have told us about, haven't you?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, I have signed many such forms.

Mr. SCHERER. And your answer indicated you have been asked questions with reference to Communist Party connections, is that right?

Mr. HARRISON. No, I don't believe that is right. I don't recall that I was—I don't recall any such questions. I would be glad if you brought them to my attention. I don't recall them in that particular form.

Mr. SCHERER. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, as I understand it, clearance was denied you by the company?

Mr. HARRISON. Not by the company, by whatever agency, the Navy, I believe in this case, determined such matters.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to the time that you were denied clearance to work on these projects at the Sperry Gyroscope Co. plant, had you been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HARRISON. I believe that I have answered that question. I stand upon the grounds which I have already previously stated in declining to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. There has been brought to my attention an article in the Wayne Collegian attributing to you a statement that when the subpoena was served upon you that you had no idea why the committee wanted to talk with you. Is that a correct quotation?

Mr. HARRISON. I think it is substantially correct. I had no idea why the subpoena was being served me, as I recall it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall that when the subpoena was served on you by an investigator of the Committee on Un-American Activities that he told you that he wanted to talk to you about what was contained in the records of this committee regarding Communist Party affiliations on your part and gave you his name and address at the Whittier Hotel and told you to get in touch with him if you would talk with him about it?

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. Is this relevant to the inquiry? Does the investigator have the power of inquiring of prospective witnesses that—

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, may I point out to you that you have made a public statement to the effect that you had absolutely no knowledge as to why on earth the subpoena was served upon you, when as a matter of fact, the investigator who served it upon you did his utmost to explain it to you, and you utterly refused to cooperate, to discuss; in fact you became, as I recall it from his story to me, quite uncooperative instantly and refused to talk about it. Now, we want the correctness or the incorrectness of what I have said laid out on the record at the moment.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I—just a moment, please.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I don't see that I have any duty to cooperate with investigators. I made a statement to the effect that two investigators, including Mr. Appell—the name of the other gentleman I don't recall, but it was stated at the time—

Mr. McCLARDY. He is here in the courtroom.

Mr. HARRISON. It was stated at the time—they simply came into my office. As I recall it, Mr. Appell provided me with his identity. I looked at it. The picture appeared to be his. I asked them what they wanted. I don't recall the exact exchange of words. There weren't many words spoken. None of them were angry or of any emotional nature as I recall it. They simply handed me the subpoena. They stated that if I desired, I might come to him at his hotel and discuss this matter with him, which I couldn't see that it was in anyway my duty or obligation to do, and I proceeded not to do so.

Mr. CLARDY. Didn't he, as a matter of fact, tell you that he wanted to discuss with you any possible Communist connections that you might have and that we had information in our files dealing with that subject, and didn't you then and thereupon decline to discuss?

Mr. HARRISON. He mentioned nothing about the files.

I don't recall that he mentioned anything about files or information.

Mr. CLARDY. Did he or did he not discuss that with you?

Mr. HARRISON. I don't recall the exact words that were stated. There was no such discussion—

Mr. CLARDY. My question will permit a yes or no answer. Did he discuss that or any part of that subject I have discussed with you at that time? Yes or no and then any explanation you care to give.

Mr. HARRISON. I don't know whether I can answer that yes or no. I think it was substantially as I have stated it. He presented me with this subpoena, with this summons to appear before this committee. There were a few words, but very few words spoken. He mentioned nothing about files of this committee that I recall, and I must admit that my recollection may not be entirely accurate of this, but there were very few words spoken, and he simply left at that point.

Mr. CLARDY. Was the word "Communist" used at any time?

Mr. HARRISON. I don't recall, sir. It may have been, I don't recall.

Mr. CLARDY. Did you at that time ask him for any explanation as to why the subpoena was being served?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I didn't see that that was proper. I didn't know whether he was the proper authority to provide me with such an explanation. It seemed to me he was given the authority to present me with the summons, and I accepted the summons, and I felt that my duty had been completed at that point.

Mr. CLARDY. Did you have any curiosity at all at that time as to why you were being subpoenaed?

Mr. HARRISON. I think I might have guessed what a committee such as this might be interested in doing in presenting me with this subpoena.

Mr. CLARDY. But you did not ask any questions?

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. I had no duty to ask any questions there; no.

Mr. CLARDY. I am not asking you whether you had any duty. I am just trying to establish the fact as to whether you did or did not. Did you or did you not?

Mr. HARRISON. I don't recall that I did.

Mr. CLARDY. You may proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did the investigator tell you that the committee possessed information regarding you? Whether he used "files" or not; did he say he had information regarding communism?

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer that question. I don't see how it can be relevant to the inquiry which this committee is supposed to be conducting.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, in view of the public statement that you have made and which you have admitted that you made here, I now direct you to answer that question. And Mr. Counsel, before the proceeding is concluded, I ask that we make part of the record as an exhibit a copy of the release.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. Is this question being asked as to my credibility? I don't understand the nature of this question and how it pertains to this committee's function. Could you explain that to me?

Mr. CLARDY. It isn't necessary to explain it, but I will. You have attempted, sir, through the public press, to create the impression that you had absolutely no idea whatsoever as to why a subpoena was served, and you have sought also to create the impression that the committee has served it upon you without having any information in its possession whatsoever to justify doing so. We are seeking to discover

whether or not you will tell us the facts with regard to the incident as it actually happened, not as you reported it in the press. Now you have an opportunity to explain here. Counsel will now proceed to ask the rest of the questions, but I ask that you answer that last question or refuse to answer it as you may desire.

Mr. HARRISON. And what is this last question?

Mr. TAVENNER. The last question was whether or not, at the time of service of the subpoena by Mr. Appell, the investigator for this committee, you were told by him that the committee possessed certain information relating to Communist Party affiliations on your part?

Mr. HARRISON. I don't remember, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. You will not deny that it may have been said?

Mr. HARRISON. I said I don't remember.

Mr. CLARDY. I am asking you, will you deny that it was said?

Mr. HARRISON. If I don't remember, I don't see how I can deny what was said.

Mr. CLARDY. Then you are not in a position to either affirm or deny at the moment?

Mr. HARRISON. That is correct.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence the April 19, 1954, issue of the Wayne Collegian and ask that it be marked Harrison Exhibit No. 1, for identification only.

Mr. CLARDY. It will be received.

(The April 19, 1954, issue of the Wayne Collegian, marked "Harrison Exhibit No. 1," was received in evidence.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Do you gentlemen have any further questions?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, may I again bring this motion which I made at the outset to your attention?

Mr. CLARDY. We have ruled on the motion, Witness. We have ruled on it with finality. It has been denied. I first denied it temporarily, and told you we would read it and consider it. We have considered it, and we deny it.

Mr. HARRISON. Will the chairman introduce this in the record in its entirety, that this motion was stated and read into the record?

Mr. CLARDY. We will put it in the files, and the full committee will take such action at the proper time as is necessary. I am going to discover whether any of these other members have any questions. Mr. Field, at the noon recess I would like to have a few words with you. You know the subject matter I have in mind.

Mr. Scherer seems to have some questions at the moment.

Mr. SCHERER. You lived in Boston at one time, did you not, Mr. Harrison?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, I did. I lived in Boston at one time.

Mr. SCHERER. When was it you lived in Boston?

Mr. HARRISON. It was quite some time ago. If I recall correctly, it was about 10 years ago.

Mr. SCHERER. Isn't it a fact that when you lived in Boston you were educational director of the Frederick Douglass Southeast Branch of the Communist Party of Boston, Mass.?

¹ Retained in committee files.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. Well, in view of the nature of that question I think I have already indicated that that type of question will be given the same answer which I have previously given.

Mr. SCHERER. You decline to answer, then, for the same reason?

Mr. HARRISON. I object very much to this type of testimony being introduced in the record which gives me no opportunity to cross-examine witnesses that might have made such allegations or any of the due-process provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, may I point out you are being given an ample opportunity to deny it if in fact you were not such a member, and you are being given that opportunity simultaneously with the asking of the question. If you were not a member, no harm can come to you from saying so. If you were, you cannot be punished in any court in the land for that admission. I direct, therefore, that you answer the question.

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. CLARDY. As Mr. Scherer points out, the statute of limitations, if there had been any crime connected with that, which there was not, long ago elapsed in view of what you were saying.

Mr. HARRISON. If I were in a court I think I would consider answering questions such as that where I would be given rights guaranteed which are mine.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, under the rule you either answer or decline.

Mr. HARRISON. I decline to answer that question as I have already stated, on the same grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. Isn't it a fact that as late as 1950 you were a member of the Nat Turner section of the Communist Party of the State of Michigan?

(At this point Mr. Harrison conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. HARRISON. I have the same objection, and I decline to answer that question for the grounds already given, and I object to this manner of smearing of witnesses on the basis—

Mr. CLARDY. There is no smear, sir, in asking you whether you have been a member of the party when you have ample opportunity under oath to deny the connection with that subversive organization. If you do not choose to do so, you make your own bed, and you must lie in it. Now tell us whether you answer or do not.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not choose to make a political spectacle—a public spectacle of my political ideas and affiliations, and I believe that the rules here being laid down by this committee—as I have stated, this committee is depriving me of the opportunity to face and cross-examine witnesses. As President Eisenhower himself has said, we in this country believe in this principle of having the right to face and cross-examine those who might accuse us, and I believe that Mr. Scherer has essentially accused me of something in a public trial—which this actually is—and I believe I should have the right—

Mr. CLARDY. I give you now the opportunity to answer and then to summon up any witness you may care to at the proper time at our mutual convenience to support your denial if you do deny it.

Mr. HARRISON. This is placing logic on its head. A person is innocent until proven guilty. It is up to this committee to provide the evidence upon which any allegations are made.

Mr. SCHERER. You said Mr. Scherer has accused you. Let us assume that I have accused you of membership in the Communist Party in the two instances which I have mentioned. Is my accusation correct or false?

Mr. HARRISON. As I have stated, I believe that it is improper for a congressional committee to publicly accuse people in such a manner as this committee is doing, depriving me of my rights under the Constitution.

Mr. SCHERER. And you have a public opportunity to deny if my accusation is false.

Mr. HARRISON. I will not make a public spectacle of my political views.

Mr. SCHERER. I understand.

Mr. CLARDY. You are refusing to answer on the grounds already advanced?

Mr. HARRISON. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. In view of your testimony, of course, I can come—and I can see how no reasonable individual can come—to no other conclusion but that you were a member of the party in those two instances.

Mr. HARRISON. The courts do not come to such a conclusion, and this is a quasi-court here which denies me my constitutional privilege.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. I want to verify. As I understand, the witness' contention is that if there is any basis for the questions asked, the witnesses should be produced here to testify.

Mr. HARRISON. Well, here or in the proper circumstances. If this were a court of law, we would proceed in that manner.

Mr. MOULDER. As I understand, that is your opinion?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; or to a grand jury or whatever the proper facilities are for enforcing the law.

Mr. CLARDY. Do I understand at such time as the committee does produce a witness who testifies you are a member of the party, will you then answer the questions then propounded to you?

Mr. HARRISON. Provided this is done in the proper way, and I am given all the rights to face him, to cross-examine him, to present contrary evidence; if I am given all the guaranties which I think I have a right to as a private citizen, and I think that I might then consider this, but under the present circumstances—

Mr. CLARDY. If you are identified by a witness at some time in the progress of the hearing by the Un-American Activities Committee, then you will appear and testify and answer freely and frankly—

Mr. HARRISON. Under the circumstances—

Mr. CLARDY. Wait a minute. You will appear and answer all the questions that have been propounded to you?

Mr. HARRISON. I think many of these witnesses that the Un-American Committee is planning to call up are completely discredited in the eyes of most enlightened people, and I don't see why I should be called to answer for that type of testimony.

Mr. CLARDY. All right. Do you have any further questions, counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. The witness is dismissed. We will have a 5-minute recess.

(Whereupon, at 11 a. m., the hearing was recessed to reconvene at 11:05 a. m.)

(Whereupon, at 11:20 a. m., the hearing was reconvened.)

Mr. CLARDY. The committee will be in session. Counsel, call your next witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Irving Stein.

Mr. CLARDY. Will you raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. STEIN. I do.

Mr. CLARDY. And are you, as I see, represented by Mr. Field?

Mr. STEIN. Yes; I am.

TESTIMONY OF IRVING STEIN, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, G. LESLIE FIELD

Mr. CLARDY. Let the record so note.

Mr. STEIN. I would like to request that no pictures of any kind be taken in the courtroom while I am testifying, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. I have issued instructions to start with that we have no flashlights popping in your face at any time during the proceeding from here on out. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. STEIN. Is it proper for me to ask that no pictures of any kind be taken in the courtroom?

Mr. CLARDY. It is proper for you to ask, but under the committee rules I am prohibiting any flashlight pictures from being taken from here on out.

Mr. STEIN. I see. Thank you, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. FIELD. May I ask the indulgence of the committee that we make the same motion and file the same brief with respect to Mr. Stein as we did to Professor Harrison?

Mr. CLARDY. Yes, sir; we have broken the rule for you again, sir, and we will receive it.

Mr. FIELD. Thank you.

Mr. CLARDY. We will treat it in the several instances in which you will appear, if that is agreeable to you.

Mr. FIELD. Yes.

Mr. CLARDY. And, of course, at each time we will show you a good impartial denial of your motion.

Mr. FIELD. Thank you.

Mr. STEIN. May I have the reasons for the denial of the motion?

Mr. CLARDY. You may not at this time, sir, except that we do not accept them as sound, and they have been rejected before. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. STEIN. My name is Irving Stein.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you live?

Mr. STEIN. I live at 3744 Boston, Detroit.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in the city of Detroit?

Mr. STEIN. Approximately 3 years, a little less.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your profession?

Mr. STEIN. I am a teacher of physics.

Mr. TAVENNER. At what institution?

Mr. STEIN. At Wayne University.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been a teacher at Wayne University?

Mr. STEIN. I think I am completing my third year.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your formal educational training has been?

Mr. STEIN. Yes, I have a bachelor's degree in physics, a master of science in physics, a master of arts in math. I think I have just about completed most of my work for my doctoral in physics.

Mr. TAVENNER. At what institution?

Mr. STEIN. I got my bachelor's at Queens College in New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. When?

Mr. STEIN. 1942. I got my M. S. in physics at Stanford, I think, in 1949 and my M. A. in math at University of Oregon, I believe 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. In order to facilitate our ascertainment of your record of employment I hand you a photostatic copy of a personal data sheet from Wayne University and ask you to identify it as yours, if you will.

Mr. STEIN. I have here a document in which my name appears.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you look at it and state whether or not it gives the facts correctly on the second page regarding your former employment?

Mr. STEIN. I believe it essentially does except for perhaps part-time work and work which perhaps was not relevant to my teaching position here at Wayne for which this was an application, I understand.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document for identification only and have it marked "Stein exhibit No. 1."

Mr. CLARDY. It will be received.

(The photostatic copy of a personal data sheet from Wayne University marked "Stein exhibit No. 1" was received in evidence.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. This document shows that the address given by you at the time of your preparation of it, the date being September 7, 1951, is 1017 Gilman, Berkeley 6, Calif. Was that your correct address at that time?

Mr. STEIN. Yes, that was my correct address.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you live in an apartment house or a private home at that address?

Mr. STEIN. I lived in a veterans' housing project then.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did the housing project have any other description of your quarters other than just the number 1017? For instance, did it have a letter, A, B, C, D, or what not?

Mr. STEIN. It might have. I have no remembrance. I couldn't say one way or another.

Mr. TAVENNER. You do not recall. How long were you in attendance at school in Oregon?

Mr. STEIN. Approximately 1 year.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you live at that time? What was your address?

Mr. STEIN. I don't remember the address. I think it was something like 27th or 28th Avenue or Street. I don't remember any more than that. It was in Eugene, Oreg.

Mr. TAVENNER. In Eugene, Oreg.?

¹ Retained in committee files.

Mr. STEIN. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you live in an apartment house or a private home?

Mr. STEIN. I lived in a rented home. It was a house, a rented house, rather.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you occupy it solely, or did you occupy it with other people?

Mr. STEIN. I occupied it with my wife.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there anyone else occupying the house besides your own family; that is, you and your wife?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. I stated previously that I lived there with my wife, and I think this is all—I feel that the committee has no authority to investigate into my personal life any more and decide who is living with me, if anybody can live with me.

Mr. TAVENNER. From whom did you rent the part of the house that was being occupied by you?

Mr. STEIN. There is some inference here that there was only part of the house that was——

Mr. TAVENNER. Suppose you set us straight on it. That is what I am trying to get you to do.

Mr. STEIN. My landlord and landlady—again I don't remember their names. They own the house. I don't remember who they were.

Mr. MOULDER. How long did you reside at this house that is being referred to in your testimony?

Mr. STEIN. I answered previously about 1 year, sir.

Mr. MOULDER. That was during what year?

Mr. STEIN. I think it was 1949 to 1950, but I think you can check in your records and verify that.

Mr. MOULDER. And you state now that you don't remember the name of your landlord from whom you rented a house for a full period of 1 year?

Mr. STEIN. I am sorry.

Mr. MOULDER. Approximately 4 years ago?

Mr. STEIN. I am sorry; I truthfully and honestly do not remember the name of the landlord.

Mr. MOULDER. Did you pay the rent monthly?

Mr. STEIN. I imagine that was the method.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did any other family occupy a part of the dwelling?

Mr. STEIN. I think I have answered that, Counsel, by stating that I don't feel that this committee has authority to delve into my personal life or who I lived with.

Mr. CLARDY. That is not an answer, Witness. That is merely argument why you shouldn't. Are you declining to answer? If so, the Chair directs that you do so.

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. Will the Counsel please tell me in what manner this question is pertinent to the hearing?

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, answer the question. Do not argue with the Counsel.

Mr. STEIN. I am going to answer the question in the following way——

Mr. CLARDY. You what?

Mr. STEIN. I am going to answer this question in the following way: I, in all good faith, ask the question of the relevancy. The relevancy was not made clear to me. Therefore, on the following grounds I decline to answer this question: First of all, I feel that the committee has no right to inquire into my personal life; second of all, I fear that by what is happening here right now that the committee may compel me in some way to be a witness against myself, and therefore I decline to answer the question. I therefore use the first and the fifth amendments.

Mr. CLARDY. You say you are apprehensive that you will be charged with some criminal act if you do so answer?

Mr. STEIN. I have answered the question. I stand on my answer, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. You have in effect said that you are apprehensive of a criminal prosecution. If you are genuinely so, you might use the fifth amendment.

Mr. STEIN. I might make the point that there is no inference here of guilt here and the Supreme Court has declared so.

Mr. CLARDY. If there is any inference, it will be drawn by someone else. Proceed, Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what business was the person engaged who occupied part of the house with you?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. The same answer, the same grounds, sir; there is an inference made.

Mr. CLARDY. You mean same declination to answer?

Mr. STEIN. That is right; I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you know, without specifying the type of business this person was engaged in—do you know what type of business the person was engaged?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. Mr. Congressman, it seems that you are making a very decided inference, an incorrect inference, to the answer I gave. I did not state "Yes" or "No" to the question of whether or not anybody was living in the house besides my wife and myself, and I am now declining to answer this question on the same grounds as previously stated.

Mr. SCHERER. I ask that the witness be directed to answer the question whether he has any knowledge of the type of business the individual to which the counsel referred was engaged in.

Mr. CLARDY. You are so directed.

Mr. STEIN. I decline to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you from time to time or at any time assist that individual in the performance of any of his duties or work?

Mr. STEIN. I would like to make the same objection and decline to answer on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. CLARDY. Counsel, I think maybe it might be well at this time to call attention to something else. The fifth amendment that is being invoked, that part of it that applies, is very simple, and I think I will call it to the witness' attention. The only part that can have any application reads, "nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." Proceed.

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with a person by the name of Carl Sandell?

Mr. STEIN. I decline to answer on the same grounds as previously stated.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, have you ever heard the name of Carl Sandell prior to the time that counsel mentioned it just now?

Mr. STEIN. I decline to answer that question on the same grounds, on all the grounds.

Mr. CLARDY. Do you have any knowledge whatsoever concerning the individual by that name?

Mr. STEIN. I decline to answer the question on the same grounds, for the same reasons.

Mr. SCHIERER. Isn't it a fact you know he was the Communist Party organizer? ¹ Isn't that a fact?

Mr. STEIN. I don't know what your purpose is in maligning whoever you are maligning in this way. However, I decline to answer any questions of such a nature on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. And also on the grounds of the motion.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time assist Carl Sandell in the performance of the Communist Party organizational work?

Mr. STEIN. Counsel, I would be very happy to assist the committee in shortening the sessions. My answer to all questions of such a nature shall be that I decline to answer on the grounds that I have previously stated; and, if you wish, I will restate those grounds.

Mr. SCHIERER. Wait a minute; you have made up your mind already to refuse to answer on the ground of the fifth amendment any questions this committee is going to ask you?

Mr. STEIN. I didn't say that, Congressman.

Mr. SCHIERER. Along this line?

Mr. STEIN. I have stated specifically here that I do not feel that the committee has authority to investigate into my personal life, my personal associations. I firmly believe that the first amendment and the Bill of Rights prohibits you from asking questions like this. Furthermore, I believe that because of the nature of the hearing here, the type of questions asked, and the general history of the committee, I have a reasonable fear of an entrapment into a possible unjustified prosecution. I refuse to be compelled to be a witness against myself in any criminal proceeding, and this is in the nature of a criminal proceeding.

Mr. CLARDY. You are apprehensive then that something in your past may be revealed through a chain of circumstances if you answer any of these questions; is that what you mean?

Mr. STEIN. I refuse to let the chairman put words into my mouth.

Mr. CLARDY. I am asking you, sir, and you may deny or affirm or explain.

Mr. STEIN. I will stand on the answer previously given.

Mr. CLARDY. Any further questions?

Mr. SCHIERER. No.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Counsel.

¹ For the State of Oregon.

Mr. TAVENNER. I notice from the application for employment at Wayne University that you give as your employment from June 1942 to February 1943 Signal Corps Radar Laboratory. What was the nature of your employment there at the Signal Corps Radar Laboratory, and where was it?

Mr. CLARDY. I was going to say, let us establish first where that was.

Mr. STEIN. The installation where it was known as Camp Evans. The post office address was Belmar, N. J.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your employment at that time, 1942 to 1943?

Mr. STEIN. I was hired, upon getting my bachelor of science degree, as a junior physicist, and when I left, a period of 8 months later, I was an assistant radio engineer. Although the titles were different, my work was essentially of the same nature.

Mr. CLARDY. The office title was Signal Corps Radar Laboratory?

Mr. STEIN. I believe that was it, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Is that the one located at or near Fort Monmouth?

Mr. STEIN. It is located near Fort Monmouth.

Mr. CLARDY. It is the one commonly referred to in the newspapers as the Fort Monmouth Radar Laboratory, is it?

Mr. STEIN. I would suggest that this be checked. I have no idea what it is now. At that time the installation—

Mr. CLARDY. It is the only one in that vicinity.

Mr. STEIN. May I finish, sir? At that time there was an installation called Fort Monmouth, and I at the time did not work at Fort Monmouth.

Mr. CLARDY. It is the only radar laboratory in the vicinity of Fort Monmouth, isn't it, at the present time?

Mr. STEIN. There were a number of laboratories there. All I know is I worked at the one located at Camp Evans, Belmar, N. J. If there has been any change in identity, I am sure you probably know that better than I do.

Mr. CLARDY. We probably do.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was it under the jurisdiction of the commanding officer of Fort Monmouth?

Mr. STEIN. I don't believe so, but I couldn't say for sure.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a civilian employee?

Mr. STEIN. I was that, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your position?

Mr. STEIN. I stated before, I was hired as a junior physicist and went up one grade to assistant radio engineer. Does this answer your question?

Mr. TAVENNER. Not fully. What was the character of the work that you did?

Mr. STEIN. I believe I was attached to the patent section there, which had the purpose of investigation the patentability of various new developments in the work being done there. I was an assistant—

Mr. TAVENNER. Secret work or new work being done in what field?

Mr. STEIN. In radar.

Mr. TAVENNER. In radar.

Mr. STEIN. This was a radar installation. How secret the work was, I could not say. I know it was classified, and I was an assistant to a patent attorney. I was to advise him on the technical matters involved.

Mr. SCHERER. All classified work is secret, isn't it?

Mr. STEIN. I am not sure of the various types of words they have to designate various types of secrecy. I know it was classified, and this is all I can say.

Mr. SCHERER. Classified means in substance secret, doesn't it?

Mr. STEIN. I think I made my point, Mr. Congressman, that there are various types of secrecy.

Mr. SCHERER. I understand there are various types of secrecy, but with reference to the degree of secrecy it doesn't make any difference; classified is secret. What degree it is is another question.

Mr. STEIN. We understand each other now. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. All right. What I said is correct, isn't it?

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you sign and file a form 57 in connection with your employment?

Mr. STEIN. I signed the forms that were required of me for employment. This happened a period of 11 or 12 or so many years ago that I do not remember exactly the nature of the form or what was contained therein.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, have you not heard of the form No. 57 in connection with Government business?

Mr. STEIN. I may; I may not have. As I said, this happened about 12 years ago.

Mr. CLARDY. It is a common form and still in use. My question is, haven't you heard of the fact that there is a form 57?

Mr. STEIN. If you tell me, I will believe you that there is a form 57.

Mr. CLARDY. I am not telling you anything. I am asking you. Do you know that?

Mr. STEIN. I have answered that.

Mr. CLARDY. No, you have evaded answering. My question is, do you know it or not. You either do or you do not. Let us hear.

Mr. STEIN. Can I truthfully say that I am not sure if there is?

Mr. CLARDY. Sure.

Mr. STEIN. That I did sign a form, whatever its number was.

Mr. CLARDY. I didn't ask whether you signed one. I am just asking you whether you know there is such a form as No. 57?

Mr. STEIN. I can't say I do know or don't know. All I know is that when I made application, I signed some forms. Whether or not the same type of forms exist today I don't know.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall whether or not the form contained a question relating to your then or prior membership in certain organizations?

Mr. STEIN. I do not remember. I do not remember what the questions of that nature were.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee whether at the time that you signed the necessary forms for your employment at the Signal Corps Radar Laboratory that you were a member of the Communist Party?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. Would the counsel please repeat the question?

Mr. CLARDY. Read it, Miss Reporter.

(The question was read by the reporter as follows:)

Will you tell the committee whether at the time that you signed the necessary forms for your employment at the Signal Corps Radar Laboratory that you were a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. STEIN. Well, I don't remember anything—I don't generally remember the questions on the form. I would rather that counsel please rephrase the question.

Mr. TAVENNER. I didn't ask you what you stated on the form because you said you didn't recall, so my question is whether or not at the time that you signed and filed the papers that you did file in connection with that employment you were actually a member of the Communist Party?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. Mr. Counsel, in view of the nature of the hearings and the previous reasons stated, I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated and also on the grounds of the motion presented.

Mr. TAVENNER. The application for employment at Wayne University filed by you shows that you were employed from 1943 to 1944 by the United States Army as a radar technician. Where did that employment take place?

Mr. STEIN. I was employed as a soldier. I was getting a soldier's rate of pay. I don't think it is generally referred to as employment. I was in the Army then.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were not a civilian employee?

Mr. STEIN. Yes. Would the counsel now please rephrase the question?

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, you were at least working even if you were a soldier, weren't you?

Mr. STEIN. I certainly was working when I was in the Army.

Mr. CLARDY. You were working at the business that you have already described with some particular as a soldier?

Mr. STEIN. Let me state this, that I did not work at that particular occupation or Army specialty during the whole time I was in there just because I had previous educational background in it. I think, as most people know, sometimes in the Army you don't work at the things that you supposedly were prepared for.

Mr. SCHERER. What Mr. Tavenner—

Mr. STEIN. May I finish?

Mr. SCHERER. No, I am going to interrupt. What Mr. Tavenner read to you you put in the application when you took employment at Wayne University.

Mr. STEIN. I certainly did, and a good part of the time I did work at that time.

Mr. CLARDY. Will counsel ask the question again and we will get an answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. The only question was, where did you perform that work?

Mr. STEIN. Perhaps I can clarify the situation by giving the counsel—expand a little on that, may I?

Mr. CLARDY. Just answer first.

Mr. TAVENNER. A little, not too much.

Mr. STEIN. Just a little.

Mr. CLARDY. The Chair has a little bit of control here, I hope. Witness, first answer the question directly with the name of the camp or the location and then if you have some explanation, you may append that.

Mr. STEIN. Well, after I entered the Army I was sent first to a radar school. Now there I got my training as a radar technician.

Mr. CLARDY. That was where?

Mr. STEIN. This was at Camp Murphy in Florida. I believe that is the name.

Mr. CLARDY. All right. What was the next step?

Mr. STEIN. Then I was sent back to my regular outfit, which at that time was stationed around Washington, D. C. However, I recollect that for a period of time my work—my specialty at that time was, I think, on the 80-millimeter gun, on the machinegun and other things besides radar, for I don't know how long. I also served as a particular type of clerk in the Army.

Mr. CLARDY. Where?

Mr. STEIN. Let me see. The Army sent me then down to Camp Davis, N. C., I think.

Mr. SCHERER. What kind of clerical work did you do?

Mr. STEIN. It was battalion clerical work, checking the records of men. This is about all I remember.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed.

Mr. STEIN. This is about all. I don't remember exactly when I was working as a radar technician and when I was shifted to other work. It was on and off.

Mr. CLARDY. We merely asked you the point. Counsel, will you go ahead.

Mr. SCHERER. Let me ask one question. Were you a member of the Communist Party during the time you were in the Army?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. I think you know the answer to that, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. I think, I do, too; fifth amendment.

Mr. STEIN. I have stated my reasons, and they are more complete than what you have stated.

Mr. CLARDY. Do I understand you are refusing to answer on the grounds previously advanced?

Mr. STEIN. I decline to answer on the previously stated grounds and the whole grounds.

Mr. CLARDY. We will record it in your way.

Mr. STEIN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. I notice that your application for employment is dated September 7, 1951, and your address was 1017 Gilman, Berkeley, Calif. Do you recall whether or not shortly prior to that time you were active in an organization in Oakland or Berkeley entitled "Committee for the American Peace Crusade," and what the nature of it was?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. I can restate the reasons if counsel would like. I think it might bear restating since the counsel insists upon reasking the question. However, I decline to answer this question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you the July 11, 1951, issue of the Daily People's World, and I call your attention to an article on the lefthand margin entitled "East Bay Peace Delegates Plan Friday Report." Will you examine it, please, and tell the committee what it is about? (At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. TAVENNER. When I said tell the committee what it is about, I meant tell the committee what knowledge you have of its activities.

Mr. STEIN. Counsel, this is your exhibit. I suggest that you read it. I certainly won't read it for you.

Mr. CLARDY. Just a moment, just a moment. Do I understand correctly that you are refusing to comply with the request of counsel?

Mr. STEIN. The counsel asked me to read it. I looked at it. I don't know if he wants me to read it aloud. If so, I don't feel that the committee can compel me to read something aloud.

Mr. TAVENNER. By "read it," I meant look at it. I think that is quite obvious.

Mr. CLARDY. You have read it?

Mr. STEIN. I have looked at it.

Mr. CLARDY. That doesn't answer my question. You can look at it without reading it. Have you read it?

Mr. STEIN. Am I compelled to read it?

Mr. CLARDY. Some questions may be based on it, and I want you to be fully advised so you won't plead ignorance.

Mr. STEIN. May I have it read to me?

Mr. CLARDY. No, you may look at it.

Mr. STEIN. I have looked at it.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you look again, please, and state what address is given at the bottom of the article as to the place where tickets may be obtained for use at that meeting?

Mr. STEIN. I think that the exhibit speaks for itself, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. What does it say?

Mr. CLARDY. Let us not adopt that attitude. Answer the question and read from that the address. You have been requested to do so. (At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. Congressman, you have asked me, or I get the feeling you are demanding that I read this, and if you demand, I decline to read this on the grounds that you might be compelling me to be a witness against myself.

Mr. CLARDY. Have you read it so you understand what it says?

Mr. STEIN. I have looked at it, and counsel, I think, has indicated to me what he says is there.

Mr. CLARDY. I have directed you to answer, and I do so again.

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. CLARDY. And have you informed yourself by reading it closely enough so that you could have answered counsel's question had you chosen to do so?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. CLARDY. I want this record clear because at this point this attitude of yours will leave me no alternative but to recommend a contempt citation if you persist, and I am therefore advising you so you will act in a calculated manner.

Mr. STEIN. I have read it to myself.

Mr. CLARDY. You understand it?

Mr. STEIN. I understand it.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. But you are still refusing to answer?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. CLARDY. All right. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is not the address given that of Berkeley, 1017-C Gilman Street?

Mr. STEIN. I decline to answer that for the same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is the same number given in your application for employment at Wayne University and as your address at Berkeley, is it not?

Mr. STEIN. The application speaks for itself, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the issue of the Daily People's World in evidence and ask that it be marked "Stein exhibit No. 2."

Mr. CLARDY. It will be received.

(The issue of the Daily People's World marked "Stein exhibit No. 2" was received in evidence.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a subscriber to the Daily People's World?

Mr. STEIN. Counsel, it seems to me that this is a highly improper question since you are asking whether or not I have subscribed to a certain newspaper here. I therefore decline to answer this on the grounds of the first amendment and also on the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. You mean being a subscriber to a newspaper might tend to incriminate you?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. I stand on my answer.

Mr. CLARDY. If I should ask you the same question as to whether you read the Detroit News or Detroit Times or Detroit Free Press, would you refuse to answer?

Mr. STEIN. I stand on my answer.

Mr. CLARDY. You would refuse to answer that?

Mr. STEIN. I stand on my answer.

Mr. CLARDY. I do ask you, Do you read any one of those papers?

Mr. STEIN. I stand on my answer.

Mr. CLARDY. What do you mean by that, that you are refusing to answer on the grounds already given?

Mr. STEIN. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. I direct you to answer then.

Mr. STEIN. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. After coming to Detroit did you become a member of the Wayne University chapter of the Detroit Federation of Teachers?

Mr. STEIN. I see no authority by which this or any other congressional committee can investigate the union activities of any particular individual. I therefore, on both the first and fifth amendments, decline to answer this question.

¹ Retained in committee files.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then I assume that you will answer no questions involving any Communist Party activities within that group or any methods used by the Communist Party in an effort to obtain a position of influence and control in that group?

Mr. STEIN. Your assumption is correct and on the grounds stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then, Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions except this: Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. STEIN. I decline to answer that on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been a member of the Communist Party any time since your discharge from the Army and the present time?

Mr. STEIN. Same answer, same grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Any questions, gentlemen?

Mr. MOULDER. No, except to make an observation, that as I understand, in response to the question propounded to you by Mr. Tavenner, his assumption that you would refuse to answer questions concerning certain activities carries with it the inference or at least a strong inference of admission that you have knowledge of such activities.

Mr. STEIN. No such inferences may be drawn, Congressman. No such inference may be drawn at all, Congressman. I would like to state that I feel that this committee is overstepping its bounds, that certainly all congressional committees have the right to investigate. However, I think that on the grounds of the motion that has been submitted to you, my subpoena should be quashed, and I think that the type of questions asked here, the attempt to entrap people, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SCHERER. Are we overstepping our bounds when we ask whether or not you are a member of the Communist Party today—after all that has transpired and all we we know about the Communist conspiracy in this country? Are we overstepping our bounds in asking you that question?

(At this point Mr. Stein conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. STEIN. There are plenty of laws to take care of the situation without the committee asking questions—

Mr. SCHERER. You raised the question. I am asking you now whether you say we are overstepping our bounds?

Mr. STEIN. I didn't raise any question. I made a statement here.

Mr. SCHERER. You made a statement, all right.

Mr. STEIN. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. I am asking you whether it applies to the question as to your present party membership, whether we are overstepping our bounds?

Mr. STEIN. Yes; I think you are overstepping your bounds.

Mr. CLARDY. When we ask you whether you are a member of the Communist conspiracy today?

Mr. STEIN. You have made certain statements in the newspapers, where the newspapers have quoted you—

Mr. CLARDY. No; you are in error, sir. You gentlemen who have made the statement have impelled us to make some reply. There are no further questions. The hearing will be adjourned until 1:30 this afternoon. The witness is excused.

(Thereupon, at 12 noon, the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p. m. of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(At the hour of 1:30 p. m. of Monday, May 3, 1954, the proceedings were resumed with Representative Kit Clardy (acting chairman), Gordon H. Scherer, and Morgan M. Moulder (appearance noted in transcript) being present.)

Mr. CLARDY. The committee will be in order. Are you ready to call your next witness, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Sidney W. Graber.

Mr. CLARDY. Do you solemnly swear in the testimony you are about to give to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GRABER. I do.

Mr. CLARDY. Will the counsel please identify himself on the record?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; my name is Harold Norris, National Bank Building.

Mr. Chairman, may I invoke the committee rule with regard to pictures during the course of testimony?

Mr. CLARDY. Yes; I think I have given a general instruction, and I ask you boys to refrain from taking flashlight pictures during the progress of the testimony.

Before we begin this afternoon, my attention has been called to something that appeared in the press since we started this morning that has caused some of the members of the teaching profession and the union here to discuss the matter with me, and I think in fairness and in justice I should repeat what I have been correctly quoted as saying in the paper and emphasizing a little bit more so that there will be no misunderstanding in anybody's mind, and there is no fault to be found with the newspapers or anyone else. It just is one of those things. I want to make it clear that merely because a few witnesses in the teaching profession are called who may or may not be members of the union to which the teachers belong is to have no significance whatsoever. It is not intended in any way to be an attack upon the union. It is, in fact, not an attack, and merely because some of the witnesses called may belong to the union should not be construed as any indication that the committee feels that the union is badly infiltrated by Communists or under the control of Communists, because that isn't the fact; we do not so believe, and it is rather confusing, of course, to the public, to have individuals who are called to in effect equate themselves with the union or with the whole teaching profession. In other words, some of them seek to draw about them the cloak of the union unfairly and to cast aspersions upon the union when they should not. I want to make it clear we are not in any way attacking that union or any other union because it is our conviction that the unions generally are not to be subjected to that attack if the facts in the case are correctly and properly understood as we think we do.

Something that Mr. Tavenner said in making some inquiries has been construed by some people to be an expression of an attitude on our part. It was not so intended. I didn't so interpret it, but because reasonable-minded people do, I wanted to make this statement in justice to everyone.

Now you may proceed, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

**TESTIMONY OF SIDNEY W. GRABER, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS
COUNSEL, HAROLD NORRIS**

Mr. GRABER. Sidney Graber.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Graber?

Mr. GRABER. November 1, 1921, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside, in Detroit?

Mr. GRABER. In Detroit.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your occupation or profession?

Mr. GRABER. I am a teacher of social studies.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the public schools or in a university?

Mr. GRABER. In the public schools.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been engaged in teaching?

Mr. GRABER. I was hired by the board of education of the city of Detroit in September of 1947. Since that time I have been employed there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your formal education training has been?

Mr. GRABER. I am a graduate of the Detroit public school system. I entered Wayne University in September of 1939. I received a bachelor of arts in education in September 1946 and a master of arts in education in 1951, both from Wayne University.

Mr. TAVENNER. What has been your record of employment other than that which you have given us?

Mr. GRABER. From when do you wish me to start?

Mr. TAVENNER. From when did you get your original training?

Mr. GRABER. I completed my high school education in January of 1939 whereupon I entered Wayne University and attended Wayne until 1942, at which time I was, for economic reasons, forced to leave school and take a job with the Chief of Ordnance, tank automotive center, here in Detroit. I worked for this installation until April of 1944, at which time I was drafted into the Army. I served 19 months overseas as a rifleman with the 141st Infantry Regiment, 36th Division. Upon my release from the Army in May of 1946 I returned to Wayne University, took 1 year of graduate work, which brought me up to 1947 and my present job.

Mr. TAVENNER. While you were in attendance at Wayne University did you affiliate with the youth group of the Communist Party on the campus?

Mr. GRABER. I don't believe that my associations or affiliations are any concern of this committee, protected by the first amendment of the Constitution which guarantees the right of free speech and free assembly. I don't think that I need answer that question.

Mr. CLARDY. The Chair directs you to answer it.

(At this point Mr. Graber conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mr. GRABER. I am going to, in addition to the reason already given to this committee, respectfully decline to answer that question for the following legal and constitutional reasons: I refuse to answer this question by both the due process clause of the fifth amendment and the sixth amendment to the Federal Constitution and also the fifth amend-

ment privilege of the Constitution and the fact that a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to find out, Mr. Graber, all the information you have, if any, regarding a convention of the Communist Party, a Michigan State Convention of the Communist Party held in January 1948 at Yemans Hall. Were you present on that occasion at that convention?

Mr. GRABER. I have already indicated to this committee that I will not at any time discuss my affiliations or my associations at any time under the reasons that I have already stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with a person by the name of Bereniece Baldwin?

Mr. GRABER. I do not care to discuss any individual with this committee.

Mr. CLARDY. The Chair directs that you answer that last question. (At this point Mr. Graber conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mr. GRABER. I refuse to answer that question on the basis of the fifth amendment privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time receive a communication from her addressed to you in any official capacity of the Communist Party?

Mr. GRABER. I refuse to answer that question on the basis of the fifth amendment privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. The committee is informed that there was held on March 27, 1949, at 2705 Joy Road in Detroit, a State conference of the Communist Party. Did you attend it?

Mr. GRABER. Would you repeat that question, please?

Mr. CLARDY. Read it, Miss Reporter.

(The question was read by the reporter as follows:)

The committee is informed that there was held on March 27, 1949, at 2705 Joy Road in Detroit, a State conference of the Communist Party. Did you attend it?

Mr. GRABER. Due to the conditions under which I testify, I am invoking the fifth amendment privilege.

Mr. SCHERER. Isn't it a fact that you did attend it, Witness?

Mr. GRABER. I have already given my answer, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. I ask that the witness be directed to answer that question.

Mr. CLARDY. The witness is so directed.

Mr. GRABER. I am not clear as to what question is being asked of me.

Mr. SCHERER. I said, isn't it a matter of fact that you did attend the conference of the Communist Party to which Mr. Tavenner referred? Isn't it a fact that you did?

(At this point Mr. Graber conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mr. GRABER. I rely on the fifth amendment privilege and note that no inference may be drawn from the fact that I invoke that privilege.

Mr. SCHERER. I draw an inference from it.

Mr. GRABER. I am not at all concerned with what you may draw. I would like to state, however, that this committee lives on inferences.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. The committee is advised that a State organizational conference of the Communist Party for the State of Michigan

was held on April 21 and 22, 1950, at 2705 Joy Road. Do you know anything about the holding of such a conference?

Mr. GRABER. I believe that I have already indicated to the counsel and to the committee that I was not going to discuss any associations that I might have had in the past. Unless I am being accused of anything, I certainly think that this whole proceeding is improper.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, you will be asked questions as the committee and its counsel deem proper.

Mr. GRABER. I would say there are certain inferences that are being drawn which are wholly—

Mr. CLARDY. Wait until I finish.

Mr. GRABER. Improper.

Mr. CLARDY. Be quiet, please, until I have concluded. You may be impertinent if you wish, sir, but you do it at your own peril. May I point out, we will not be directed by you as to what questions we may ask. We will ask questions as we think proper, and you will refrain from attempting to lecture the committee; instead devote your time—and it will be to better your own interests if you do so—to giving us fair, frank, honest answers that any good loyal, American citizen should.

Mr. GRABER. I resent the impugning of my loyalty, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. No further statements from you, sir. Will you proceed, Counsel, to ask a question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Did you participate in any manner in the conference that I just referred to?

Mr. GRABER. Because I fear that this committee might involve me in an unjustified prosecution, I invoke the fifth amendment privilege.

(Representative Morgan M. Moulder entered the hearing room at this point.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GRABER. For the same reasons that I have already indicated, I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party at any time in the past?

Mr. GRABER. I refuse to answer that question under the fifth amendment privilege, as previous questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Do you have any questions, Mr. Scherer?

Mr. SCHERER. I have no questions.

Mr. CLARDY. Any questions?

Mr. MOULDER. No questions.

Mr. CLARDY. The witness is excused. Call your next witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Harold Rosen.

Mr. FIELD. May I file the same brief with the same result?

Mr. CLARDY. I have taken care of that. Will you hold up your hand? Do you solemnly swear in the testimony you are about to give to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. ROSEN. I do.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

TESTIMONY OF HAROLD ROSEN, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL,
G. LESLIE FIELD

Mr. ROSEN. Harold Rosen.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Rosen?

Mr. ROSEN. February 15, 1913, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. ROSEN. At 18251 Prairie, Detroit.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you resided in Detroit?

Mr. ROSEN. I came to Detroit in the year of 1937.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your profession or occupation?

Mr. ROSEN. I have been a teacher with the board of education for the last 17 years. At the present moment I am on sabbatical leave. I took my sabbatical leave on July 1, 1953.

Mr. CLARDY. Will you keep your voice a little higher, Witness? It is very difficult to hear.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long has that sabbatical leave been in progress?

Mr. ROSEN. As far as myself is concerned, sir?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. ROSEN. I took my sabbatical leave as of July 1, 1953.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you spend that period of time?

Mr. ROSEN. Which period of time are you——

Mr. TAVENNER. While on leave?

Mr. ROSEN. I have been engaged on a project of musical education. I spent the time in the city of Detroit and doing some investigating work on a certain musical project.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your educational training has been; that is, your formal educational training?

Mr. ROSEN. I was graduated from the grade schools and high school in Brooklyn. I received my bachelor of science at City College of New York, and I received a master's degree from Teachers College, Columbia.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you complete your work at Columbia?

Mr. ROSEN. In August of 1934 I received my master's degree.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you at any time been solicited to engage in teaching of any character other than that which you have described?

Mr. ROSEN. You mean outside of teaching music?

Mr. TAVENNER. Outside of teaching in connection with your present employment?

Mr. ROSEN. By whom?

Mr. TAVENNER. My question is, Have you ever been solicited to teach in any other capacity or by any other employer other than your present employer and those with whom you may have been associated during your sabbatical leave?

Mr. ROSEN. I haven't done any teaching during my sabbatical leave, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. I understand. Do you understand my question?

Mr. ROSEN. I don't understand your question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been solicited at any time in the past to teach——

Mr. ROSEN. By "the past," what period are you referring to?

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to today, that is what I mean by "past." Have you at any time prior to today been solicited to teach by anyone other than in your present position, your present employment?

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

MR. ROSEN. To the best of my knowledge I have not been solicited to teach anything other than the field I have been practicing in, sir.

MR. TAVENNER. I am not speaking of the field. I am speaking of whether or not you have been solicited to teach by any other person or organization other than the one by which you are now employed.

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

MR. ROSEN. Do you mean teach in some other institution?

MR. TAVENNER. Yes.

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

MR. ROSEN. I don't think I have, sir.

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

MR. ROSEN. I might add this, sir, as far as teaching, I did do some other teaching other than the board of education relative to work in my field. Was that what you were interested in? I can go back to a period of time. Whether I can point that out to you——

MR. TAVENNER. Suppose you tell us about that.

MR. ROSEN. After I was graduated, received my master's degree, I was unemployed, and then got a job working on the Works Progress Administration in the city of New York, and I worked as a teacher on the Federal music project with the Works Progress Administration for a period of about a few years, I should say, until the spring of 1937.

MR. TAVENNER. That brought you up to the time when you came to Detroit?

MR. ROSEN. That is correct; after that period I came to Detroit in August of 1937. I applied for a position of teaching with the board of education. I was accepted, and I began to teach then in September of 1937.

MR. TAVENNER. At any time since you began your teaching career in Detroit in 1937 have you had any request from the Michigan Labor School to teach?

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

MR. ROSEN. Inasmuch as that question asks for a disclosure of my private life and my associations, I will decline to answer this or similar questions. I do so on the ground that the first amendment to the Constitution expressly prohibits Congress from legislating with respect to free speech, press, and assembly. It follows that if Congress cannot legislate to abridge these rights, it cannot investigate in violation of these rights.

I also decline to answer this or similar questions on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

(Representative Morgan M. Moulder left the hearing room at this point.)

MR. CLARDY. Witness, are you acquainted with or do you have any knowledge about the Michigan Labor School mentioned in Mr. Tavenner's last question?

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

MR. CLARDY. I am not asking you to tell me what the knowledge is; I am merely asking you, do you have any knowledge whatsoever about it.

MR. ROSEN. I decline to answer that question on the previous grounds stated.

Mr. SCHERER. You haven't declined to tell us about your activity with the WPA educational project in New York.

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. ROSEN. That was an identifying question, sir. I was trying to identify myself.

Mr. CLARDY. I am identifying the Michigan Labor School and merely asking you if you have any knowledge about it whatsoever. I will tell you why I am asking you. You have declined to answer the previous question, and I am endeavoring to discover whether there was any solid basis for invoking the fifth amendment or whether it has been done on a frivolous ground. Obviously if you have no knowledge about the school, then your invocation of the fifth amendment is not on solid ground. If you do have that knowledge and so admit now, it is conceivable that you might have some ground for refusing to answer the previous question.

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. CLARDY. Now answer mine, please.

Mr. ROSEN. I stand on my previous statement and decline to answer.

Mr. CLARDY. The chair then directs you to answer the question he propounded to you a moment ago.

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. ROSEN. Same answer, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you ever teach at the Michigan Labor School?

Mr. ROSEN. Same answer, sir, to the same question.

Mr. CLARDY. It isn't an answer; it is a declination to answer. That is what you mean, I take it?

Mr. ROSEN. That is correct.

Mr. CLARDY. On the grounds previously stated.

Mr. ROSEN. That is correct.

Mr. CLARDY. Which amounts primarily to the fifth amendment?

Mr. ROSEN. That is correct.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you participated in any State or national convention of the Communist Party?

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Counsel, may I interrupt?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Before we proceed any further, I think it should be stated for the record what the Michigan Labor School is. Do you have such information?

Mr. TAVENNER. The information is that it is a school operated by the Communist Party or was.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall the question?

Mr. ROSEN. No, I don't sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Read it, Miss Reporter.

(The question was read by the reporter as follows:)

Have you participated in any State or national convention of the Communist Party?

Mr. ROSEN. I decline to answer this question on the previously stated grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you become one of the vice presidents of the Communist Political Association in 1945?

Mr. ROSEN. I decline to answer this question on similar grounds, and also on the grounds of the motion to squash my subpoena.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. ROSEN. I decline to answer that question on previously stated grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. If you were not a member of the Communist Party, would you so state?

Mr. ROSEN. I decline to answer that question on previously stated grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Communist Party at any time before coming to Detroit in 1937?

Mr. ROSEN. I decline to answer that question on previously stated grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been a member of the Communist Party at any time since 1937?

Mr. ROSEN. Same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Any questions, Mr. Scherer?

Mr. SCHERER. No; I have no questions.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, do you know anything about an organization which was called the Civil Rights Federation?

Mr. ROSEN. Will you please state your question again, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. CLARDY. Read it, Miss Reporter.

(The question was read by the reporter, as follows:)

Witness, do you know anything about an organization which was called the Civil Rights Federation?

Mr. ROSEN. I should like to state that any question concerning my associations, my ideas, my beliefs, is not a proper question that this committee has the right to ask, and I decline to answer that question on previously stated grounds.

Mr. CLARDY. Is it not a fact that that organization held meetings in your home at one time?

Mr. ROSEN. I decline to answer that question on previously stated grounds, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Are you acquainted with an organization known as the Civil Rights Congress?

Mr. ROSEN. Same reasons, same answer, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. That organization succeeded the one I first mentioned, did it not?

Mr. ROSEN. Same reasons, same answer.

Mr. CLARDY. Has that organization not held its meetings, at least some of them, in your residence?

Mr. ROSEN. I decline to answer that question on previously stated grounds.

Mr. CLARDY. You are acquainted with Carl Winter?

Mr. ROSEN. Any association I have, sir, any people I may know, is not a proper question for this committee to ask, and I decline to answer that question on previously stated grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. I ask that you direct the witness to answer.

Mr. CLARDY. Yes, Witness, I direct that you answer that question, because you are not entitled to raise the fifth amendment when it is merely a question of whether you know some other individual.

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. ROSEN. I stand on the previously stated answer, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. You are again refusing to answer then on the ground stated?

Mr. ROSEN. That is correct, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Isn't it the fact that some years ago you attended a testimonial dinner for Carl Winter?

Mr. ROSEN. Same answer, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. And do you recall having traveled to Lansing last year as one of a delegation going there on behalf of the Rosenbergs?

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. ROSEN. Same answer, same reason, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Wasn't that trip to Lansing directed by the Communist Party?

Mr. ROSEN. Same reason, same answer, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you know Sidney Graber who just testified?

Mr. ROSEN. I decline to answer that question, sir, on similarly stated grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. I ask that you direct the witness to answer that question.

Mr. CLARDY. I direct you to answer that question.

Mr. ROSEN. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you know any of the other witnesses who appeared on the stand this morning?

Mr. ROSEN. I decline to answer that question on similar stated grounds, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Have you ever attended any Communist meetings in company with any of those who have thus far appeared before this committee today?

Mr. ROSEN. Same answer, same reason, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Isn't it a fact that you have attended such meetings?

(At this point Mr. Rosen conferred with Mr. Field.)

Mr. ROSEN. Same reason, same answer, sir.

(Representative Morgan M. Moulder returned to the hearing room at this point.)

Mr. CLARDY. Do you have any further questions?

Mr. SCHERER. No.

Mr. CLARDY. Do you have any questions, Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. No questions.

Mr. CLARDY. Counsel, do you have anything further?

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness excused. Call your next witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. Thomas Ellis Bryant.

Mr. CLARDY. Will you hold up your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. BRYANT. I do.

Mr. CLARDY. I see you have an attorney. Will you identify yourself, Counsel?

Mr. PROBE. My name is Bernard Probe, with office in the National Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please sir?

TESTIMONY OF TOM ELLIS BRYANT, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, BERNARD PROBE

Mr. BRYANT. Tom Bryant.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have a middle name?

Mr. BRYANT. Tom Ellis Bryant.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Bryant?

Mr. BRYANT. I was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 10, 1913.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. BRYANT. In Garden City, Mich.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in Garden City, Mich.?

Mr. BRYANT. Approximately 4 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your profession or occupation?

Mr. BRYANT. I am a transportation man, a traffic man.

Mr. CLARDY. In that connection your last employment was here in Detroit with the association?

Mr. BRYANT. I worked for the Motor Carrier Central Freight Association for about—well, over 7 years, and I was discharged in January of this year after I had advised my employer that I had received a subpoena. I thought it was the ethical thing to do.

Mr. CLARDY. Well, it was after you had further advised them that under no circumstance would you cooperate with the committee and testify; is that not the fact?

Mr. BRYANT. I told them that I would not become an informer, yes, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Well, you told them that you would not appear before us and answer any questions that we might propound to you.

Mr. BRYANT. I told them that I would not be an informer, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. They told you if you would appear before the committee and would answer its questions truthfully and fairly, they would retain you on the payroll, didn't they?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. I have already given my answer to that, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Answer my last question. Now I direct you to do so.

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. Will you repeat the question, sir?

Mr. CLARDY. Yes, I will put it in a little different language. I say, Isn't it a fact that at the last conference you had with your employers that they told you that if you would cooperate with this committee and answer questions that were put to you fairly, frankly, and honestly, that you could come back to work the next morning and would be retained on the payroll; otherwise you need not report?

Mr. BRYANT. Well, I had advised them that it was my opinion that the activities of this particular committee were very much like that of the McCarthy committee, and I thought they were undemocratic, and that I could not in any way cooperate or assist or encourage methods of inquisition.

Mr. CLARDY. My question had to do with what they stated to you, so you will not leave an unfair inference.

Mr. BRYANT. They disagreed with that position.

Mr. CLARDY. They stated in substance to you what was embodied in my question, didn't they?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. I advised my employers that I——

Mr. CLARDY. I am not asking you about what you advised them. I am merely asking what they told you.

Mr. BRYANT. I advised them I was going to rely strictly on my legal rights, and when I advised them of that position, they disagreed with me.

Mr. CLARDY. They stated in substance what I have told you, didn't they?

Mr. BRYANT. That is my understanding as I have given it to you, sir. If there are other inferences you wish to draw——

Mr. CLARDY. I am not drawing any inference. I am asking it as a matter of fact——

Mr. BRYANT. I have given you the situation to the best of my ability and as I saw it.

Mr. CLARDY. I must differ with you because you certainly must have recollection of the conferences, the several conferences, that you had. I have been fully advised on it. Witness, because as you know, I have been interested before I went to Congress in the transportation field, and I have acquaintance with all of the people who employ you, and I know the full details of what took place because I was advised, and I am trying to do you a service in asking you if they did not say that you had great ability in that field and that they would be pleased to keep you on the payroll subject only to your being a good American citizen and cooperating with this committee and answering its questions.

Is that not the substance of what they told you?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Clardy, I feel that I am just as good an American as you or anybody else. I think I am a very good American.

Mr. CLARDY. We haven't made any charge otherwise. We are giving you an opportunity to demonstrate that you are, though.

Mr. BRYANT. I advised my employer that I was going to rely on my legal rights, on the freedoms and liberties spelled out in the Bill of Rights. I am not a trained man. I can't bandy about these freedoms and liberties, but they are there. Democracy is a way of life with me. I told them I was going to stand on the basis of those legal rights and the Bill of Rights as I felt them.

Mr. CLARDY. You are trying apparently to leave an inference that you were improperly discharged, and I think you are doing your employers an injustice. I want to make it perfectly plain that I don't so regard it, and I want you to understand that in my judgment you were the sole judge of whether you should remain on a rather lucrative job or not and that you chose to sever the connection rather than being fired for some improper reason. If you don't care to go into it further, all right.

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. CLARDY. Will you proceed, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. The counsel is informed——

Mr. BRYANT. Just a minute, Mr. Tavenner, if you please.

Mr. CLARDY. You don't care enough to answer my question, so I am instructing him to go forward.

Mr. BRYANT. I would like to answer the question in my own way.

Mr. CLARDY. I didn't ask you a question. I made a statement. Proceed, Counsel.

Mr. BRYANT. I didn't finish answering the question.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed.

Mr. BRYANT. I would like to continue.

Mr. CLARDY. You may not continue.

Mr. BRYANT. Do you wish to withdraw the question?

Mr. CLARDY. There will be a question propounded to you, and you will be given an opportunity to answer.

Mr. BRYANT. Do you wish to withdraw the question?

Mr. CLARDY. There is no question pending.

Mr. TAVENNER. The committee is advised that there was a convention—

Mr. BRYANT. I am not through answering the question, sir.

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. TAVENNER (continuing). By the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan and July 16, 1951. Will you tell the committee, please, what knowledge you have of that convention, if any?

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Tavenner, I am sorry, but I haven't finished that previous question. I was fired because I stood on my constitutional rights.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed with your question, Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. BRYANT. I didn't get your second question.

Mr. CLARDY. Read it, Miss Reporter.

(The question was read by the reporter as follows:)

The committee is advised that there was a convention by the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan on June 16, 1951. Will you tell the committee, please, what knowledge you have of that convention, if any?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. Well, Mr. Tavenner, I am not going to answer any questions which pertain to my associations, my religious or political beliefs, what I read, what I think, my freedom of speech, and I rely on all of the privileges and rights spelled out for myself and all the people in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, 1 through 10.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Bereniece Baldwin?

Mr. BRYANT. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of and chairman of the Southfield Club of the Communist Party of Michigan during the whole or part of the years 1945 and 1946?

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Tavenner, haven't I made it clear that I am going to decline to answer any questions regarding my associations, my political beliefs, my religious beliefs, what I read, freedom of thought, and so forth, and have stipulated my grounds for doing so?

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, you may have done so, but the questions nevertheless will be propounded as counsel and the committee feel necessary. You will be under pain of answering each one separately as they are put to you.

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. I decline to answer the question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BRYANT. I decline to answer the question for the same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you first come to the State of Michigan to make your home here?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. Sir, is that question relevant to the proceedings of this committee?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. BRYANT. Then I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please—Mr. Chairman, I think that is a question he should be directed to answer.

Mr. CLARDY. I can't hear you.

Mr. TAVENNER. It is my suggestion he be directed to answer the question as to when he first came to the State of Michigan to make his residence here.

Mr. CLARDY. I quite agree. The witness is so directed.

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. I decline on the previous grounds stated.

Mr. SCHERER. How could that possibly incriminate you?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. Well, I don't know just in what manner in which it may or may not be pertinent, sir. You are in here asking the questions, and you have told me that it is going to be relevant to the proceedings of this committee. You have told me so. Now, in what way or what manner, I don't know.

Mr. CLARDY. Then you do not know the basis upon which you have invoked the fifth amendment if I understand what you are saying.

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. I am invoking the privilege under the fifth amendment, gentlemen, and you may draw any inferences you may see fit.

Mr. CLARDY. We are not drawing any inferences; we are merely allowing you to either answer or not as you see fit. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your educational training has been, what is your formal educational training?

Mr. BRYANT. I am a graduate of the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. I attended Western Reserve University, the downtown college, Cleveland College, in 1931 and 1932. Other than that I have had correspondence courses such as LaSalle Traffic Management.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a resident of Cleveland for any period of time after the completion of your work there, your scholastic work?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. Yes, as I indicated previously, my family and I moved to Detroit some 10 years ago.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would be about 1944?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. Yes; that is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed at the time that you moved to Michigan?

Mr. BRYANT. I was transferred by the Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corp. from Cleveland, Ohio, to Detroit, Mich.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you have been employed—

Mr. BRYANT. I was working in the plant there, and I was transferred to the home office of Fisher Body here in Detroit.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where you have been employed since that time?

Mr. BRYANT. No, no.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was the Fisher Body?

Mr. BRYANT. Fisher Body.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain employed by the Fisher Body?

Mr. BRYANT. Approximately 4 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would bring you up to about 1948.

Mr. BRYANT. Well, as Mr. Clardy previously indicated, I spent somewhat over 7 years with the Motor Carriers Central Freight Association.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Isn't it a fact, Mr. Bryant, that in the year 1947 you were issued a Communist Party registration card for the year 1948 numbered 71942?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. Well, Mr. Chairman, I decline to answer that question on the grounds that I previously indicated. I thought I made it clear that I do not believe in the methods of inquisition into political beliefs, association of—

Mr. SCHERER. The Communist Party is not a political party. It is a criminal conspiracy.

Mr. BRYANT. May I finish?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. And I don't think it is either proper or in true American tradition, true American style and fairness, to make inferences and try to embarrass people.

Mr. CLARDY. Have you concluded?

Mr. BRYANT. Yes.

Mr. CLARDY. Well, witness, you were asked the question that would have enabled you to have told all the world that you were not at the date indicated a member of the Communist conspiracy. I don't want you going forth from this hearing room today and saying that you were denied a full, free, fair opportunity to deny such connections. That has been done all too frequently. You have been asked a fair question that if you could give a truthful answer when you say you did not hold such card to have utterly denied and prevented any implication.

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. CLARDY. You do not choose to do so?

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Clardy, I don't think it is necessary for me to get down on my knees and say that I am not a member of this organization or I am a member of that organization, not in the American—

Mr. SCHERER. We are only asking you now about one organization.

Mr. BRYANT. You know, gentlemen, that you have no business prying into anybody's personal associations.

Mr. CLARDY. Then you object to the Congress of the United States investigating the Communist conspiracy that threatens death to all freedom that we have.

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. CLARDY. If that is your position, that is so. If you persist in it, you cannot blame us if we draw the conclusion that you are lining up on the other side, the wrong side.

Mr. BRYANT. That was not my answer; that was not my intention.

Mr. CLARDY. If you will answer the question, sir, you can destroy and prevent any improper inference. At any rate you have, as I understand it, refused to answer and invoke the fifth amendment, is that correct?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. I didn't quite put it that way, gentlemen, but—

Mr. CLARDY. Are you invoking the fifth amendment?

Mr. BRYANT. I decline for the reasons previously stated.

Mr. CLARDY. I am asking you pointblank in this particular instance, are you declining on the basis of the fifth amendment, whether you have any other grounds or not because that is the only one we recognize, and I want to be sure that you protect yourself.

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. I am declining on the basis of all my rights, including my privileges under the fifth amendment.

Mr. CLARDY. Thank you. Now will you proceed, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BRYANT. I decline for the previous reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BRYANT. I decline for the previous reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Any questions, Mr. Scherer?

Mr. SCHERER. I have no questions.

Mr. CLARDY. Any questions, Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. Yes. Are you or have you ever served in any branch of the armed services?

Mr. BRYANT. No, I have not.

Mr. MOULDER. Are you a member of any church?

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Moulder, I thought I made that clear, too, when I indicated that I did not believe that my personal associations, my political, or religious beliefs are involved at all.

Mr. MOULDER. Well, referring to your political affiliation, are you a member of any political party or do you consider yourself to be affiliated with any political party?

Mr. BRYANT. I decline to answer that question for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MOULDER. Well, do you believe in or are you a member of any organization which believes in the overthrow and destruction of our present form of government by force and violence?

Mr. BRYANT. I believe, sir, in our Constitution. I uphold the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and I believe I am protecting the Constitution and the Bill of Rights by my behavior here today, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. You did not answer the question. Now, will you read the question, Miss Reporter, so I may direct him to answer.

The question was read by the reporter as follows:

Well, do you believe in or are you a member of any organization which believes in the overthrow and destruction of our present form of government by force and violence?

Mr. CLARDY. You are directed to answer that question.

(At this point Mr. Bryant conferred with Mr. Probe.)

Mr. BRYANT. I decline to answer the question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MOULDER. Just one more question. A moment ago you declined to answer questions of whether or not you are now or ever have been a member of the Communist Party. I want to ask you this question: Are you a member of the Ku Klux Klan?

Mr. BRYANT. I decline to answer that question for the same reason.

Mr. MOULDER. That is all.

Mr. CLARDY. Any further questions, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness excused.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. George Miller, will you come forward, please.

Mr. CLARDY. Hold up your hand. Do you solemnly swear in the testimony you are about to give to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MILLER. I do.

Mr. CLARDY. I see you are accompanied by counsel. Will counsel identify himself for the record.

Mr. ANBENDER. I am Larry H. Anbender. I read your regulations and fully intend to abide by them. I have one point, however, that I think—

Mr. CLARDY. If you have a motion, you may put it in writing to us.

Mr. ANBENDER. It isn't a motion, it is that the subpoena which was served is signed by Harold Velde, dated October 21, 1954, which is virtually an impossibility; therefore, we appear here under protest and raise the question of the validity of the subpoena. So if you will rule that this is invalid, we will be glad to walk out. I offer this to you—

Mr. CLARDY. Your document may be filed with us, and we will proceed.

Mr. ANBENDER. Second, Your Honor—

Mr. CLARDY. I shall not entertain any further argument. You and I may have a discussion off the record, but you have read the rules, and you know I cannot violate them. I am under injunction of the whole committee and I cannot do so.

Mr. ANBENDER. We then answer these questions under protest as to validity.

Mr. CLARDY. The witness may so state if he wishes, and you may consult with him as to language if you haven't already done so.

(At this point Mr. Miller conferred with Mr. Anbender.)

Mr. CLARDY. Your first name is George?

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE MILLER, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, LARRY H. ANBENDER

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name?

Mr. MILLER. Before I testify I would like to say I am testifying under protest because of what my counsel has already said plus the fact the subpoena issued to me last October—there have been a number of extensions on it, and my counsel advises me that he feels that the life of the subpoena has been used up already. In other words, the thing has been held over my head for over 6 months, and the question arises how long can you hold a subpoena over someone's head.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, I do want to apologize, although no apology is really called for. When we attempted to go forward last fall, as you know, the Federal court had before it the trial of the six Communists who have since been convicted. Out of consultations with the judge and with the attorney for the Government I decided that it would be possibly advisable to postpone the hearings, and I did so in the hope they would be over in a hurry, and then nature took care of me and sent me to the hospital for a period of months, and I am even now in the middle of a little recuperation. I hope that that

explanation will satisfy you and the fact that we were not deliberately trying to hold a sword of Damocles over your head these months. We would have liked to have had them out of the way last fall, but fate decreed otherwise. Will you proceed, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Miller?

Mr. MILLER. I would be glad to give this information to the committee in private for fear that if I do, it will here be used as a means of identification.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, do you mean that in all seriousness you are objecting on some ground to telling us the date of your birth? You are obviously born. I see you sitting here. All we want is the date.

Mr. MILLER. Well, if I have the assurance by the committee that it will not be used as a link in the chain for later identifying some George Miller, I will be glad to tell you when I was born and where.

Mr. CLARDY. George who?

Mr. MILLER. Miller.

Mr. CLARDY. I thought you said something else.

Mr. MILLER. No, Miller.

Mr. CLARDY. The committee isn't given to making deals with anybody anytime for any purpose, and I direct you now to answer that question.

(At this point Mr. Miller conferred with Mr. Anbender.)

Mr. MILLER. Would you repeat the question, please?

Mr. CLARDY. Read the question, Miss Reporter.

(The question was read by the reporter as follows: "When and where were you born, Mr. Miller?")

Mr. MILLER. I was born in Detroit, Mich., October 24, 1922.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your profession or occupation?

(At this point Mr. Miller conferred with Mr. Anbender.)

Mr. SCHERER. May I call to the attention of counsel that it is counsel's prerogative to discuss with his client his constitutional rights. I don't know why we need this extended conversation for the witness to answer what his occupation is.

Mr. CLARDY. No; I think I should, for the benefit of the counsel here and the others who will subsequently appear, advise you that while counsel may advise the witness on his constitutional rights, he obviously has no right either here or in court, as you know, to answer the question for the witness. He may only advise him on his constitutional rights. I think I need not tell you that in a Federal court, such as may hold forth in this room, if counsel attempted to tell a witness how to answer a question he would be cited for contempt so quick it would make his head swim. I am going to assume you have not been doing anything improper, but I suggest that it would be much better if he would be allowed to answer questions that are as simple as that when a constitutional question can hardly be involved.

Mr. ANBERDER. That is correct, Mr. Congressman, except—

Mr. CLARDY. I am not reflecting on you at all, sir. I don't want it to appear that I am, but I am saying that generally.

Mr. ANBENDER. I understand. I would like to make this observation, however, if I may.

Mr. CLARDY. Yes; I will permit that.

Mr. ANBENDER. I have had difficulty trying to reconcile the cases and what the Supreme Court has held to be a sensitive area and

what the Supreme Court has held not to be. I have advised the client that he can refuse to answer questions, those questions which may tend to incriminate him. When he gets to the bridge is up to him to decide, but once he crosses the bridge, the Court has held in a number of cases that unconsciously a witness has found that he has lost his privilege of waiver.

Mr. CLARDY. We shall not try to entrap the witness.

Mr. ANBENDER. Thank you very much, Mr. Clardy.

Mr. MOULDER. I take the position and I want the record to show, the witness is entitled to consult with his counsel any time he wishes.

Mr. ANBENDER. Thank you.

Mr. CLARDY. So long as the counsel, however, does not put the answer in his mouth.

Mr. MOULDER. Because you are at enough disadvantage as it is.

Mr. ANBENDER. How true. May I, please, ask the Chair to have the reporter read the question?

Mr. CLARDY. It might be well.

(At this point Mr. Miller conferred with Mr. Anbender.)

(The question was read by the reporter as follows:)

What is your profession or occupation?

Mr. MILLER. Is that present or past?

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, present.

Mr. MILLER. Right now?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. What am I doing for a living right now?

Mr. TAVENNER. Not what you are doing today, but what is your present occupation?

Mr. MILLER. Painter.

Mr. TAVENNER. What other occupation have you had?

Mr. MILLER. I was a teacher.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where, in Detroit?

Mr. MILLER. No; not in Detroit.

Mr. CLARDY. You were employed at Clarkston, Mich., were you not?

Mr. MILLER. For a little better than 2 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. During what period of time?

Mr. MILLER. I will answer that question, but I assume that I haven't waived my right to invoke the fifth amendment later on. I taught school at Clarkston, Mich., from the fall of 1951 to, I believe, it was October 1953.

Mr. CLARDY. Speak a little louder, witness.

Mr. MILLER. I taught school at Clarkston, Mich., from the fall of 1951 to last October.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed prior to 1951?

Mr. MILLER. I will answer that question, too, on the basis that I am not waiving my right to invoke the fifth amendment or any other amendments that are to protect my rights. I was employed as a school teacher in Tucson, Ariz.

Mr. TAVENNER. What period of time was it that you taught school in Tucson, Ariz.?

Mr. MILLER. I will answer that question, too, but I would like to make it clear that I will continue to answer these questions as long as I am sure that I haven't waived my right of the fifth amendment

and also that I haven't crossed the bridge that the counsel has told me about. The question is when did I teach in Arizona, is that correct?

Mr. TAVENNER. Over what period of time did you teach and when?

Mr. MILLER. That was January 1948 through May 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your employment prior to January 1948?

Mr. MILLER. I believe that I was a student prior to that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee what your educational training was in brief; that is, your formal education?

Mr. MILLER. I will answer that as long as this is not used later on as identification of some George Miller that you may have discussed here. You mean public school as well as college?

Mr. TAVENNER. I am not concerned with the public school.

Mr. MILLER. All right. My university training was taken at the University of Arizona.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you completed your training there during what year?

Mr. MILLER. I started in 1940, went away in the service in 1943 and came back in 1946 and finished my B. A. in 1947 and my master's in 1952.

Mr. MOULDER. When did you say you were in service?

Mr. MILLER. From June 1943 through November 1945.

Mr. MOULDER. In what branch of the service?

Mr. MILLER. United States Marine Corps, infantry, overseas 23 months out of 29, wounded in battle, received the Purple Heart.

Mr. MOULDER. Did you say the Army?

Mr. MILLER. Marine Corps. There is a difference.

Mr. MOULDER. Served in what area?

Mr. MILLER. Pacific, Second Marine Division, Browning automatic rifleman.

Mr. MOULDER. Wounded in service?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; received the Purple Heart.

Mr. MOULDER. When were you discharged?

Mr. MILLER. In November of 1945 at Great Lakes.

Mr. MOULDER. Are you married?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Mr. MOULDER. Children?

Mr. MILLER. Two.

Mr. TAVENNER. You suggested several times during your testimony the possibility of confusion with some other George Miller. What did you have in mind?

(At this point Mr. Miller conferred with Mr. Anbender.)

Mr. MILLER. Well, this question of identification, that was what I was speaking about.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, let us have your street address so there will be no confusion about the matter of identity.

(At this point Mr. Miller conferred with Mr. Anbender.)

Mr. MILLER. I would be glad to give my street address in private, for fear of economic reprisals. In other words, I am not trying to keep that information from you, but I feel if I give it here it will result in economic reprisals as well as possibly others to me and my family.

Mr. ANBENDER. Mr. Tavenner, he will write it and hand it to you, his name and full address, but——

Mr. CLARDY. Pardon me, counsel. Witness, do I understand that on one hand you are tellings us you are apprehensive that some George Miller may be named in public and confused with you and yet you do not want the public to know your address so that the other George Miller, if such should be identified, may state a different address and prevent that confusion? Obviously if we have a deep, dark secret here as to where you live, the public is bound to be confused if what you are talking about should come about. I think I shall direct you to answer that question.

(At this point Mr. Miller conferred with Mr. Anbender.)

Mr. MILLER. Because of what has happened in the past. I ask the committee to be able to give this address on a sheet of paper and hand it to you. However, if you demand that I give you this address, under contempt charges, I have no other alternative than to give it to you.

Mr. CLARDY. I have directed you to answer, so please do so.

Mr. MILLER. 2710 Florence Drive, Tucson, Ariz.

Mr. CLARDY. How long have you resided there?

Mr. MILLER. The last time?

Mr. CLARDY. Continuously since the last time you moved there.

Mr. MILLER. Well, I moved there last November.

Mr. CLARDY. I see. That was shortly after your resignation at Clarkston; is that correct?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. While you were living in Arizona in 1948, did you engage in any work, the purpose of which was to raise funds for the Daily People's World?

(At this point Mr. Miller conferred with Mr. Anbender.)

Mr. MILLER. I decline to answer that question based on the first amendment, the fifth amendment, and any other amendments or provisions of the Constitution that afford me protection.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know that the part that the Communist newspaper organ plays in the Communist Party is a very important one?

Mr. MILLER. I refuse to answer that question based on the first or fifth amendment or any other amendments or provisions of the Constitution that afford me protection.

Mr. MOULDER. Are you asking him his opinion?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, sir; his knowledge. You are unwilling to give the committee any information within your knowledge regarding the raising of funds for the Daily People's World?

Mr. MILLER. I give the same answer as before, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. You are declining to answer on the grounds stated?

Mr. MILLER. Of the first and fifth amendment or any other provisions or amendments of the Constitution which afford me protection.

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time you were holding your position as a teacher in the State of Michigan, were you affiliated in any way with the Communist Party?

Mr. MILLER. I refuse to answer that question on the same basis as the others, first and fifth amendment and any other amendments or provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you not advise your superintendent that you had been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MILLER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the basis of the first and fifth amendments and any other amendments or provisions of the Constitution that afford me protection.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MILLER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the same basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Any questions, Mr. Scherer?

Mr. SCHERER. No.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Moulder, do you have any questions?

Mr. MOULDER. Yes; not a question, I want to make a comment. I regret that you don't see fit to give a more direct reply to questions that have been propounded to you by Mr. Tavenner, but also I firmly believe that any witness who comes before the committee, even though represented by counsel who under the rules of the committee is not permitted to ask you questions which might reflect favorably on you after interrogation which has an unfavorable reflection upon you, therefore I want to pursue further questions as to your service for your country in the Marine Corps. Do you wish to tell how you were wounded and of your decorations and the extent of your service and as to whether or not you received an honorable discharge and those things which would reflect favorably to you?

Mr. MILLER. I prefer not to, if you don't mind. If you demand it of me, I will do it. I mean, it is an open book. There is nothing hidden about it.

Mr. MOULDER. All right.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Miller, one aspect of this disturbs me because of the information that we have. I understand that you told the superintendent at Clarkston that, while at one time you had been a member of the party, you were not such at that time. Now, in justice to yourself, if that is the fact, can you not see that a statement of that kind now would be extremely helpful to you, and will you not tell me if that is not the fact?

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Clardy, I refuse to answer that question on the basis of the first and fifth amendment and any other amendments or provisions of the Constitution which afford me protection.

Mr. CLARDY. Well, will you deny that the conversation I described took place?

Mr. MILLER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the basis I have already given.

Mr. CLARDY. There is something disturbing on the other side of the ledger that I want to call to your attention. You were teaching at a school with the name of the Amphitheater School?

Mr. MILLER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. That is in Tucson, Ariz.; is that right?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. And before you came to Clarkston we understand that you were teaching fourth-graders, among others?

Mr. MILLER. Your information, sir, is very incorrect.

Mr. CLARDY. All right; then what grade were you teaching?

Mr. MILLER. Eleventh and twelfth grade.

Mr. CLARDY. My memory isn't as good as I thought it was on that score, but at any rate I remembered the school. Did you then, at the time you were teaching that grade, whatever it may be at that par-

ticular school in Tucson, attempt to indoctrinate your pupils with the Marxist-Communist doctrine and theory?

Mr. MILLER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the same basis that I refused the others.

Mr. CLARDY. Do you have any further question, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Very well. The witness is excused, and we will have a 5-minute recess, and it will be just 5 minutes, too.

(Whereupon, at 2:45 p. m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 2:50 p. m.)

(Whereupon, at 2:55 p. m., the hearing was reconvened.)

Mr. CLARDY. The committee will be in session. Call your next witness, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Bolza Baxter, please.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. CLARDY. Your name is not Baxter.

Mr. HENRY. I am Mr. Henry. I represent him.

Mr. CLARDY. Never mind, Counsel.

Mr. HENRY. But Mr. Chairman—

(NOTE.—At this point, despite repeated attempts by the chairman to silence him, Mr. Henry persisted in shouting aloud the contents of a document. The chairman tried to maintain order and was finally compelled to have Mr. Henry escorted from the room.)

Mr. CLARDY. Marshal, will you escort this man from the hearing room right now.

Mr. HENRY. I am glad to go because I am not going to participate in a fraud where I am supposed to represent this man before this committee, and if I am going to represent him, I will.

Mr. CLARDY. We will have no more of that. You put on enough show in Judge Picard's court, and you are not going to here.

Mr. HENRY. That has nothing to do with this man's rights, and you are depriving him of counsel.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Baxter, do you desire to go forward—

Mr. BAXTER. Mr. Clardy—

Mr. CLARDY. Pardon me; let me finish. Do you desire to go forward at this time without this counsel, or do you desire time to select another counsel?

Mr. BAXTER. I am submitting to you—

Mr. CLARDY. Never mind; answer my question.

Mr. BAXTER. I am going to answer your question if you give me a minute.

Mr. CLARDY. You will answer it directly first, please.

Mr. BAXTER. I will answer in my way. I have submitted to you—

Mr. CLARDY. Answer the question. Do you desire to go forward, because if you do not, the matter will be suspended until you obtain other counsel.

Mr. BAXTER. I am going to answer the question. I have put in a special appearance to raise jurisdictional objections to the procedure and the subpoena issued me, and I will not proceed until I am permitted to have my counsel, and I also insist on my right to state my legal objections to the entire proceeding.

Mr. CLARDY. The committee will be in recess.

(Whereupon, at 2:55 p. m., the hearing was recessed.)

(Whereupon at 2:57 p. m., the hearing was reconvened.)

Mr. CLARDY. The committee will be in session.

Mr. BAXTER. I would like to ask a question.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Counsel, call your next witness.

Your subpoena will be continued, and you will be called at a later date.

Mr. BAXTER. All right, thank you.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blanche Northwood, please, will you come forward?

Mr. CLARDY. Will you hold up your right hand? Do you solemnly swear in the testimony you are about to give to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I do.

Mr. CLARDY. I see you are accompanied by counsel. Will counsel please identify himself?

Mr. NORRIS. My name is Harold Norris, National Bank Building, Detroit.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please?

TESTIMONY OF BLANCHE NORTHWOOD, ACCOMPANIED BY HER COUNSEL, HAROLD NORRIS

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. My name is Blanche Northwood.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is your married name, is it not?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. This is my proper name.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your maiden name, please?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. My name was Wang.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell it, please?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. W-a-n-g.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were you born, Mrs. Northwood?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. In Chicago, Ill.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. In Detroit, Mich.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in Detroit?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I have lived in Detroit, I believe, since 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that time where did you reside?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I resided in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. TAVENNER. For how long a period of time?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Approximately 5 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would mean from 1942 until approximately 1947?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell us where you resided prior to 1942?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I lived in Washington, D. C.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you a resident of Washington, D. C.?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I believe from the spring of 1935 until around 1942.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to 1935 where did you reside?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I lived in Chicago.

Mr. TAVENNER. You went to Washington from Chicago.

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your employment was in Washington, D. C., from 1935 to 1942?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I worked in various governmental agencies.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what capacity?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. As a stenographer and secretary.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what governmental agencies were you employed?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. In the Department of Interior, the Navy Department, and Department of Agriculture.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you break that down as to years, please?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. If I can. From 1935 until about the middle of 1938, I believe, I was in the Department of Interior, and I don't know the exact date that I came to the Navy, but it was, I believe, in 1938, and I stayed there about 9 months, and from then on I was employed in the United States Department of Agriculture until I left Washington.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your employment in St. Louis, which began, as I understand, in 1942 and extended until 1947?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I was employed as a clerk-stenographer, I believe.

Mr. TAVENNER. By whom?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. By United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. TAVENNER. How have you been employed since your arrival in Detroit since 1947?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I don't recall any prior employment to my present except possibly part time.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your present employment?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I am a teacher.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that in the public school system or private school?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. In the public school system of River Rouge.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been teaching there?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I believe I am completing my fourth year.

Mr. MOULDER. Teaching where? I didn't hear.

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. In the public school system of River Rouge.

Mr. TAVENNER. What age children do you teach? In other words, what grade or class?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Third and fourth grades generally.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that 4-year period what was your occupation in Detroit?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I don't recall that I had any occupation except part time.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your part time employment?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I teach social dancing or have taught it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you engage in any other work for compensation during that period of time?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Occasional typing jobs that I could find.

Mr. TAVENNER. Any other work besides that?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. None that I can recall, sir, at this moment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where have you resided since you became a resident of Detroit?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I have lived on Charlotte.

Mr. TAVENNER. What address, please?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I don't recall the exact address, and 1 or 2 other places for a temporary length of time.

Mr. TAVENNER. What other places have you lived?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I lived once, I think 2 times, on West Grand Boulevard. The addresses I don't recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give me the name of that street again, please?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Which is it are you referring to?

Mr. TAVENNER. The last one you mentioned.

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. West Grand Boulevard.

Mr. TAVENNER. I assume that you were required to file a personnel affidavit during the period of time that you worked for United States Government, did you not?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I presume, if it was required, I completed it.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a personnel affidavit under date of May 15, 1941. It is a photostatic copy, purportedly signed by Blanche Wang, under date of June 3, 1941. Will you examine it, please, and state whether or not you have prepared such an affidavit?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. What is your question, sir?

Mr. TAVENNER. I asked you if you will identify that as an affidavit prepared by you?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I see the affidavit.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you recognize your signature?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Sir, it is my understanding that no person need testify against oneself. Therefore I rely on the provisions of the first amendment, the due process of the fifth and sixth amendments and fifth amendment privileges.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, I understand you, but I cannot understand why you are taking that position with reference to this affidavit. Possibly you didn't examine it carefully. It is an affidavit in which you stated that you do not advocate and that you are not a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

Now, how could the execution of that affidavit bring about the things that you have ascertained?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I have reasonable fear of undue prosecution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer the affidavit in evidence and ask that it be marked Northwood Exhibit No. 1.

Mr. MOULDER. Of course the witness hasn't identified it, as I understand it. Did you examine this exhibit that was handed to you by the counsel?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I looked at the document.

Mr. MOULDER. Is it a true and correct photostatic copy of the affidavit which you signed on the 15th day of May 1941 in connection with your employment with the United States Department of Agriculture?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. The same answer, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. You mean you are declining to answer?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. For the reasons that I have given I refuse to answer this question.

Mr. CLARDY. You are declining to answer?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I decline to answer this question for the reasons just stated.

Mr. CLARDY. The exhibit will be received.

(The affidavit of May 15, 1941 marked Northwood Exhibit No. 1 was received in evidence.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. The date is in 1941. Was any question raised subsequent to that time?

In fact, on June 9, 1942, wasn't a hearing granted you by the Secretary of Agriculture regarding a loyalty matter?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Mr. Tavenner, I decline to answer that question under the provisions stated before.

Mr. TAVENNER. Weren't you given a clearance by the Department of Agriculture?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse for the same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the course of the hearing were you asked the following questions to which you gave the indicated replies:

QUESTION. Are you a member of the Young Communist League?

ANSWER. No.

QUESTION. Are you a member of the Communist Party?

ANSWER. No.

QUESTION. Were you ever a member of either organization?

ANSWER. No.

Were those questions asked and those answers made by you?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I decline to answer that question, sir, for the reasons just stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you at any time prior to the date of this hearing on July 9, 1942, a member of the Young Communist League?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. The same answer, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you at any time prior to July 9, 1942, a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I shall use the same answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. While in St. Louis as an employee of Rural Electrification, REA I believe you said it was, did you engage in any course of training other than that connected with your work in the REA?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I shall refuse to answer that question, sir, for the same reasons given.

Mr. TAVENNER. On your arrival in Detroit where did you first make your home?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I believe I made my home with my—on Charlotte Street, as I explained to you.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your occupation during the period of time you lived on Charlotte Street?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I was a student, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Wayne University.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the owner of the home in which you lived?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I don't recall the homeowner.

Mr. MOULDER. May I ask—

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

¹ Retained in committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. How long did you live at that residence?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I guess it was about a year.

Mr. MOULDER. Did you pay rent?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Yes, I—

Mr. MOULDER. To whom did you pay the rent?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. To my former mother-in-law.

Mr. MOULDER. Who is she; what is her name?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. She is deceased.

Mr. MOULDER. I say, what was her name?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Her name was Mrs. Northwood.

Mr. MOULDER. Did she own the property?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. No, she did not.

Mr. MOULDER. Did she act as an agent for the owner?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. No, she did not.

Mr. MOULDER. Do you know to whom she gave the money?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I do not.

Mr. MOULDER. Did you ever see the person that owned the property, the person from whom you were renting?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. My mother-in-law was the renter. I merely lived in her home.

Mr. MOULDER. Did the person who owned the property ever come there to make an inspection of the property?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I don't recall.

Mr. MOULDER. How long ago was that?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Will you repeat your question, sir? I am not sure I—

Mr. MOULDER. How long ago was it when you were residing there and when you lived there for a period of a year?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. When I first came to Detroit, which was in the early part of 1947, that year.

Mr. MOULDER. You lived there for a period of 1 year and never did see the owner of the property?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I sublet from my mother-in-law who was the tenant, and it was a large apartment building. I didn't know who owned the building.

Mr. MOULDER. I see.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the next residence that you took up in Detroit?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I believe the next subsequent address was possibly one on Hancock.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you reside there?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I am not sure whether it was a year or less.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the next residential place that you occupied?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. It was an address on West Grand Boulevard.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who lived at that address? Whose home was it?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I will refuse to answer that question, sir, under the provisions that I have described before.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the witness be directed to answer the question.

Mr. CLARDY. The witness is so directed.

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I rely on the fifth amendment privilege.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you reside there?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I don't recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, was it a matter of months or a matter of years?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. It was probably less than a year.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you acquainted with Mr. James Montgomery?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I think it is improper to ask of my associates, and I have no intentions of identifying innocent victims. I refuse to answer for the reasons just given.

Mr. CLARDY. I direct you to answer, and I want to point out that if the people are innocent as you refer to, no harm can come to them if you so indicate that they are innocent, but the protection of the fifth amendment does not extend to permitting you to refuse to give to this committee the names of persons with whom you are acquainted. That only extends to protecting you from incriminating yourself in a criminal proceeding.

Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you——

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Excuse me.

Mr. NORRIS. I understood there was a direction.

Mr. CLARDY. I directed her to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Pardon me.

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I rely on the fifth amendment privilege which is for the innocent.

Mr. CLARDY. I didn't hear the tail end of that.

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I say I rely on the fifth amendment privilege which is for the innocent.

Mr. CLARDY. Proceed.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Tavenner, may I suggest that you identify who James Montgomery was? Was that the first name?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOULDER. Further identify him as to who he is, so that he may not be confused with some other person and also so that the question might be clear to her as to whom you are referring to.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir; I will do that during the course of my questions, and I think that will make it perfectly plain.

Mr. MOULDER. All right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you live in the home of Mr. James Montgomery during any of the period of time that you lived in Detroit?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse to answer for the reasons given, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is Mr. James Montgomery the husband of Dr. Marian E. Zonniss?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Again I think this is improper inquiry into my personal associates, if such, and I refuse to answer for the reasons given.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you not live in the home of Mr. James Montgomery and Dr. Marian E. Zonniss?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Sir; I thought I made it very clear——

Mr. TAVENNER. I hadn't finished my question—as an employee taking care of a child or children?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse to answer, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Wasn't it the fact that both the doctor and her husband were members of the Communist Party and you knew them to be such?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Again I consider this an improper question concerning possible associations of mine, and I therefore decline to answer for the reasons already stated.

Mr. CLARDY. I think, Mr. Counsel, at this point I should interject this remark, that anyone, who may be named by any of the witnesses who appear before us who desires to be heard by the committee and to make any statement or give any testimony that he or she may wish concerning the subject of the inquiry before us, is extended an invitation to do so, and if they will contact the committee, they will be given the opportunity to appear.

Will you proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you not give Dr. Marian E. Zonnis as a reference when you sought employment at Wayne University, or rather, when you were seeking your teacher's certificate at Wayne University?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I decline to answer that question, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you aware that at any time a meeting of the Communist Party was held in the home of James Montgomery while you were there?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I decline to answer that question for the same reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been a member of any club of the Communist Party in the city of Detroit since you came here in 1947?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of a professional club or group of the Communist Party in St. Louis prior to your coming to Detroit?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. This is the same kind of question, and I refuse to answer for the reasons just given.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend a training institute conducted by the Communist Party in St. Louis?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Again, sir, I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Marie Bascom?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse to answer that question for the reasons already stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you give Mrs. Marie Bascom as a reference when you sought your teacher's certificate at Wayne University?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Same answer for the same reasons.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you know where Mrs. Bascom is now?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you know whether she is in Mexico?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I decline to answer the question.

Mr. CLARDY. Were you advised of the fact that the committee sought to serve subpoenas on both her and her husband for this proceeding?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. The same answer, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. The same answer, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Communist Party at any time while you were employed in the city of Washington by the Interior Department, the Navy, and the Department of Agriculture?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I decline to answer that question for the reasons so many times given.

Mr. MOULDER. When was your employment terminated with the Government?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Will you repeat the question, please, sir?

Mr. MOULDER. When did your employment cease; that is, your employment with the Government which Mr. Tavenner asked you about?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I believe it was in the early part of 1945. I terminated the Government service.

Mr. MOULDER. What did you say?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I terminated the Government service.

Mr. MOULDER. What department were you then employed by?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. MOULDER. Do you mean you voluntarily resigned?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I resigned.

Mr. MOULDER. You weren't requested to resign?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I resigned, sir.

Mr. MOULDER. Well, were you—

Mr. CLARDY. That is not the answer to the question.

Mr. MOULDER. Were you requested to resign?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I was not requested to resign.

Mr. MOULDER. Then, as I understand, you voluntarily resigned?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. That is right.

Mr. SCHIERER. While you were working for the United States Government, Joseph Forer at one time was your immediate supervisor, was he not?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse to answer the question.

Mr. SCHIERER. On your application, dated November 5, 1941, you listed Joseph Forer as your immediate superior; isn't that right?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I decline to answer that question, sir.

Mr. SCHIERER. Do you know where Joseph Forer is today?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Same answer.

Mr. SCHIERER. I have no further questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. Do you have any questions?

Mr. MOULDER. Yes. Mr. Tavenner, who are the Bascoms, for the record? Can you give any information concerning them, as to who they are.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. and Mrs. Bascom were individuals that the committee sought to subpoena and was unsuccessful, and I think during the course of the hearing evidence will be introduced to further identify them. I doubt that I should attempt to do it from memory.

Mr. MOULDER. I see. As to your educational background, did you say that you were educated at Northwestern University?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I took one course at Northwestern University many years ago.

Mr. MOULDER. And then what was your main school?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. St. Louis University and then Wayne University.

Mr. MOULDER. You never attended Harris Teachers College?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Oh, yes; for one course, too.

Mr. MOULDER. Is that in St. Louis?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Witness, when you applied for your teacher's certificate in the State of Michigan didn't you give Marie Bascom as a reference?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I decline to answer that question for the reasons already given.

Mr. SCHERER. How could that possibly incriminate you if you gave this woman as a reference at the time you applied for a teacher's certificate?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I must rely on my constitutional rights and not be a witness against myself.

Mr. SCHERER. I have nothing further.

Mr. CLARDY. Witness, in the affidavit which was filed you took an oath that you were not a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. I want to ask you as of now, today, whether or not you are a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of this Government by the use of force and violence.

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Mr. Clardy, I refuse to answer that question for the reasons already given.

Mr. CLARDY. When you answered in the affidavit, did you state the truth as you knew it at that time?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I have stated my reasons, sir, and I have the same answer.

Mr. CLARDY. You mean you are declining to answer on the grounds stated?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I decline to answer, yes, sir, for the reasons given.

Mr. CLARDY. Are you at all familiar with the policies and the doctrines and the practices of the Communist Party?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Again I must say that I refuse to answer this question.

Mr. CLARDY. You are refusing to answer that?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse to answer it.

Mr. CLARDY. Do you have any knowledge as to whether or not the Communist Party does advocate the overthrow of this Government through the use of force and violence?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I may have a monotonous recital of the same answer, but that is my answer. I refuse to answer this question.

Mr. SCHERER. I think she should be directed to answer that question.

Mr. CLARDY. That is what I was turning over in my mind. I think I will. I direct that you answer that last question.

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse to answer the question, sir, for the reasons already stated.

Mr. CLARDY. The name of Joseph Forer was brought in by Congressman Scherer. Is this Joseph Forer an attorney?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. I was addressing that to counsel. I should have so stated. Do you (addressing witness) know what position he occupied at that time? I understand he was your superior. What position in the Department of Agriculture did he then occupy?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Sir, this is concerning any possible personal associates. I cannot answer this question.

Mr. SCHIERER. You listed him in your application.

Mr. CLARDY. That is right.

Mr. SCHIERER. As your immediate superior.

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. SCHIERER. That is already a matter of public record.

Mr. CLARDY. I must direct you to answer that question because I can see no possible incrimination for you to tell me something that is already in a public record. I want you to tell it to us so that it may be properly recorded. What was his position?

(At this point Mrs. Northwood conferred with Mr. Norris.)

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse to answer the question, sir.

Mr. SCHIERER. When did you last see Joseph Forer?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. I refuse to answer that question also.

Mr. SCHIERER. I ask that you direct the witness to answer that question.

Mr. CLARDY. I so direct.

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. Again I must refuse to answer the question for the reasons already given.

Mr. CLARDY. Were you a member of the Communist Party at the time you were employed in the Department of Agriculture?

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. By now I thought you might know my answer. It is the same.

Mr. CLARDY. We may, but we must ask the question.

Mrs. NORTHWOOD. All right. I refuse to answer that question, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. Do you have any further questions, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLARDY. The witness is excused.

If you newspaper photographers will sit down for a moment, I have an announcement to make. You needn't be so alert at this moment. Due to the fact that counsel for the witness we called immediately preceding this one attempted to in effect take over the proceedings as he did in Federal court when he argued before Judge Picard for the dismissal or quashing of this proceeding, it became necessary for the Chair to postpone the appearance of the witness because we want him to obtain counsel, even though the counsel that he brought in did improperly attempt to violate the rules, and he well knew that he was doing so, and it was obviously done for the purpose of creating precisely the kind of scene that occurred. It will not be tolerated by anybody anytime as long as I am presiding in this chair, but because of the fact that it was necessary to take the action that his actions called for, our timing as to the number of witnesses is a trifle off today, and the other witnesses that have been subpoenaed for tomorrow will appear at the appointed time tomorrow, but it is my understanding there are no others on call for today. Am I right, Mr. Appell—and I am told that those who are under subpoena were told—and if they have not been they will be now—to appear either this afternoon or tomorrow at 9:30 tomorrow morning and in view of the fact that Mr. Appell tells me that at least one—there may be more—were specifically told by him to appear in the afternoon. Those who were so advised will appear in the afternoon. Otherwise all the rest will appear at 9:30 tomorrow morning.

Mr. Counsel, do you have anything more to say before we adjourn for the day?

Mr. TAVENNER. Nothing more at this time.

Mr. CLARDY. Any suggestions from members of the subcommittee? Very well, then, the proceedings stand adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 3:40 p. m., the hearing recessed to 9:30 a. m., Tuesday, May 4, 1954.)

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN—PART 1 (Detroit—Education)

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1954

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Detroit, Mich.

EXECUTIVE SESSION ¹

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to call, at 1:32 p. m., in room 855, Federal Building, Hon. Kit Clardy presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Kit Clardy and Gordon H. Scherer (appearance noted in transcript).

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Donald T. Appell, investigator; and Mrs. Juliette P. Joray, acting clerk.

MR. CLARDY. The hearing will come to order. The witness will stand and be sworn. You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. I do.

MR. CLARDY. You may be seated.

TESTIMONY OF SHIRLEY RAPOPORT, ACCOMPANIED BY HER COUNSEL, BERNARD FIEGER

MR. TAVENNER. What is your name, please?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. Shirley Rapoport.

MR. TAVENNER. Are you accompanied by counsel?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. Yes, sir.

MR. TAVENNER. Will counsel please identify himself for the record.

MR. FIEGER. Bernard Fieger.

MR. TAVENNER. Did you give your married name?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. Yes, sir.

MR. TAVENNER. What was your maiden name?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. Shirley Goodman.

MR. TAVENNER. Are you a native of Detroit?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. No, sir; I was born in Chicago.

MR. TAVENNER. When did you come to Detroit?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. I came to Detroit in 1937.

MR. TAVENNER. Have you lived in Detroit constantly since that time?

¹ Released by the committee.

Mrs. RAPOPORT. No, sir. In the year 1937-38 I went back to Champaign, Ill., to finish college.

Mr. TAVENNER. What has been your educational training?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. I was graduated in 1938 from the University of Illinois with a bachelor of science degree, and then in 1943 I was granted a teaching certificate from Wayne University.

(Representative Gordon H. Scherer entered the hearing room at this point.)

Mr. TAVENNER. What has been your occupation since 1943?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. I taught in Detroit between 1940—let me see. I taught in 1943 and 1944, and then I was on a maternity leave and had a child, and then I went back in 1947 and taught until 1951, at which time I had another child. I now have 3, and I am now a housewife.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you teaching in the public schools of Detroit or in private schools?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. In the public schools of Detroit.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, whether or not during the period that you were teaching you were a member of the Communist Party?

(At this point Mrs. Rapoport conferred with Mr. Fieger.)

Mrs. RAPOPORT. I have to decline to answer that, sir, on the grounds of the privilege of the freedom of speech of the first amendment and the immunity granted to me by the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, in light of the witness' answer, I think it is apparently worthless to pursue the investigation further so far as she is concerned, so I have no further questions.

Mr. CLARDY. Did she raise the fifth amendment? I didn't hear.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. FIEGER. To the question you specifically asked.

Mr. TAVENNER. The fifth amendment?

Mr. FIEGER. I say to the question you specifically asked.

Mr. TAVENNER. I say did she?

Mr. FIEGER. Yes.

Mr. CLARDY. I didn't hear. I heard the first amendment which, of course, if you were here yesterday, you know we do not recognize. We do the fifth amendment if it is properly invoked. I will ask her one or two more. You were asked if you had been a member of the Communist Party during the time you were teaching. I would like to ask you the further question if at any time you have been a member of the party?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. I would have to refuse again, sir, on the same grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. Nothing further.

Mr. CLARDY. No further questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think I should ask one other question. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

(At this point Mrs. Rapoport conferred with Mr. Fieger.)

Mrs. RAPOPORT. I am not, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been a member of the Communist Party at any time since 1950?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. I decline to answer that on the grounds I previously stated, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you yesterday?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. I decline to answer that, sir, on the same grounds.

Mr. CLARDY. You say you are not a member today?

Mrs. RAPOPORT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLARDY. But you will not answer as to yesterday, as I understand it.

Mrs. RAPOPORT. No, sir; I feel that that is infringing on my rights as an American citizen.

Mr. CLARDY. Well, in view of that refusal, we will suspend the hearing at this time and resume in open session later, and the disposition of your subpoena will be a matter of which we will notify you later after we have had time to consult.

(Whereupon, at 1:37 p. m. the hearing was adjourned.)

INDEX TO PART 1

INDIVIDUALS

	Page
Anbender, Larry H.....	5063
Baldwin, Bereniece.....	5059
Bascom, Marie.....	5076-5078
Bascom, Mr.....	5077
Baxter, Bolza.....	5069
Beveridge.....	4995
Bryant, Thomas Ellis.....	5056, 5057-5063 (testimony)
Cherveny, John.....	5004, 5007-5010
Cohen, Leonard.....	5009
Daly, Francis Martin, Jr.....	5002-5010 (testimony)
Dodd, Bella.....	5018, 5019, 5021
Fieger, Bernard.....	5081
Field, G. Leslie.....	5012, 5036, 5052
Forer, Joseph.....	5077-5079
Foster, William Z.....	5020
Freeman, Harold.....	4993
Goodman, Shirley (<i>see also</i> Rapoport, Shirley).....	5081
Gore, Jack.....	5005, 5008, 5009
Grabner, Sidney.....	5009, 5048, 5049-5051 (testimony), 5056
Harrison, Gerald I.....	5012-5035 (testimony)
Henry, Milton R.....	5069
Hoover, J. Edgar.....	5020
Kitto, Russell.....	5006, 5008
Klein, Lawrence R.....	4991-5001 (testimony)
Levinson, Norman.....	4993
Miller, George.....	5063-5070 (testimony)
Montgomery, James.....	5075, 5076
Norris, Harold.....	5048, 5049, 5070
Northwood, Blanche (<i>see also</i> Wang, Blanche).....	5070-5080 (testimony)
Noyes, Henry.....	4995
Patterson, William.....	4995
Picard, Judge.....	5079
Probe, Bernard.....	5056-5063
Rapoport, Shirley (<i>see also</i> Goodman, Shirley).....	5081-5083 (testimony)
Rosen, Harold.....	5051, 5052-5056 (testimony)
Rosenberg, Ethel.....	5056
Rosenberg, Julius.....	5056
Sandell, Carl.....	5040
Shenkar, George.....	5008
Stein, Irving.....	5036-5047 (testimony)
Stern, Shirley.....	4997
Struik, Dirk.....	4993
Wang, Blanche (<i>see also</i> Northwood, Blanche).....	5070, 5072
Winter, Carl.....	5055, 5056
Zonnis, Marian E.....	5075, 5076

ORGANIZATIONS

Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago.....	4995-4998
American Federation of Labor.....	5021
American Federation of Teachers.....	5018, 5020-5022, 5026
American Peace Crusade.....	5044
American Youth for Democracy.....	5000, 5004
Amphitheater School, Tucson, Ariz.....	5068

	Page
Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz.....	5014
Bretton Woods Agreement on International Trade.....	4995
Brooklyn Navy Yard.....	5029
California Institute of Technology.....	5014, 5017, 5018
Camp Davis, N. C.....	5044
Camp Evans, Belmar, N. J.....	5041
Camp Murphy, Fla.....	5044
City College, New York.....	5052
Civil Rights Congress.....	5055
Civil Rights Congress of Michigan.....	5059
Civil Rights Federation.....	5055
Cleveland College.....	5060
Communist Party:	
Boston, Mass., Frederick Douglass Southeast Branch.....	5033
Chicago.....	5001
Chicago, South Shore Club.....	4998
Chicago, South Side Club.....	4998
Michigan.....	5034, 5050
Michigan, Southfield Club.....	5059
Michigan State Convention, 1948.....	5059
Michigan, Wayne Club.....	5005
St. Louis.....	5076
Communist Political Association.....	5054
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	5021
Congress of Industrial Organizations, Political Action Committee.....	5000
Cowles Commission for Research and Economics.....	4992
Detroit Federation of Teachers.....	5021, 5046
Detroit Federation of Teachers, Wayne University chapter.....	5026
Dumbarton Oaks Conference.....	4995, 4996
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	5005
Federal music project.....	5053
Fort Monmouth.....	5041
General Motors Corp., Fisher Body Division.....	5060
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis.....	5077
Harvard Underwater Sound Laboratory.....	5015, 5016, 5026
Harvard University.....	5016, 5017
Independent Progressive Party (Detroit).....	5028
International Workers' Order.....	4998
Jewish People's Fraternal Order.....	4996-4998, 5000
Ku Klux Klan.....	5062
Labor School of Boston.....	4992-4994
Los Angeles City College.....	4991
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	4991-4995, 5015
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Radiation Laboratories.....	5026
Michigan Labor School.....	5053, 5054
Motor Carrier Central Freight Association.....	5057, 5061
National Bureau of Economic Research.....	4992
Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Washington.....	5017, 5030
New Mexico State College of A. and M. A.....	5018
Northwestern University.....	5077
Progressive Party, Detroit. (See Independent Progressive Party, Detroit.)	
Queens College.....	5014, 5037
River Rouge High School.....	5003
Samuel Adams School, Boston.....	4992-4995
San Francisco Conference.....	4995, 4996
Signal Corps Radar Laboratory.....	5041-5043
Social Science Research Council.....	4992
Sperry Gyroscope Co.....	5014-5016, 5025, 5028-5030
St. Louis University.....	5077
Stanford University.....	5037
Teachers College, Columbia University.....	5052
Teachers Union.....	4993, 5020, 5021
Teachers Union, New York.....	5020
United States Department of Agriculture.....	5071-5073, 5076, 5078, 5079

	Page
United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Adminis- tration -----	5071, 5073
United States Department of the Interior -----	5071, 5076
United States Marine Corps -----	5066, 5068
United States Navy Department -----	5071, 5076
University of Arizona -----	5066
University of California, Berkeley -----	4991, 4992
University of Chicago -----	4992
University of Illinois -----	5082
University of Michigan -----	4992
University of Oregon -----	5037
Wayne University -----	5002, 5003, 5008, 5018, 5026, 5027, 5037, 5041, 5043, 5046, 5049, 5073, 5076, 5077, 5082.
Wesleyan Society -----	5008
Western Reserve University -----	5060
Works Progress Administration -----	5053, 5054
Young Communist League -----	5073

PUBLICATIONS

Daily People's World -----	5045, 5046, 5067
Daily Worker -----	4999, 5010
History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -----	5006
Michigan Worker -----	5009
Wayne Collegian (Wayne University, Detroit) -----	5031, 5033



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 05445 3319

